

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Sixteen Pages

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1925—VOL. XVII, NO. 77

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REFINING COST JUMP PREDICTED BY OIL LEADER

George S. Davison Continues Analysis of Reasons for Gasoline Price Rise

DECLARES INDUSTRY OF UNUSUAL HAZARD

Market Changes More Rapid Than in Other Lines and Involve Huge Sums

Basic conditions in the oil business that lead to more pronounced price fluctuations than in other commodities are dealt with today by George S. Davison, president of the Gulf Refining Company, in the form of the second half of his letter in reply to the questions asked by The Christian Science Monitor, the first part having been published as one of the series of articles now appearing in this paper.

In the preceding article Mr. Davison's specific answers to the questions were set forth, together with supplementary comment on the first four questions. Today a detailed discussion of the remaining questions are presented. They follow:

With respect to question No. 5. Prices of gasoline follow the general rule of all commodities. The natural tendency is that prices of gasoline are uniform, but this is broken through disturbances from competition. However, there are certain basic conditions in the oil business that result in the disturbance in prices more pronounced than in other commodities.

The industry is, in effect, from hand to mouth with its raw materials. The oil and month's supply is being consumed as it comes through disturbances from competition. However, there are certain basic conditions in the oil business that result in the disturbance in prices more pronounced than in other commodities.

His competitors may at the time be viewing their individual situations with the utmost serenity, but his activity may be so pronounced that he disturbs the price situation on the oil which is moving to all refineries. It is not material whether he was unduly alarmed or not; but if he has a reason for his price and his competitor, not having been in sympathy with his advance, are keen to follow him downward. This is the only one of the many conditions that are constantly arising in the crude oil market. If a field price, whether high or low, is very long maintained, it will be reflected to some degree in the price of gasoline.

Costs on Stored Stocks
Questions Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9 are so intimately related that I undertake to answer them as a whole. There are two important demands in the gasoline business, differing from each other as to the points of their existence: one is that of the consumer where the gasoline is purchased for immediate consumption and which is reasonable, and the other is that of the large distributor who is desirous of holding a stock up an increasing stock for the coming summer. The latter goes into the market and buys in competition with those who are conducting their business as he proposes to do. So far as these purchases are represented by stocks already manufactured and stored, there should be added to their cost interest charges and shrinkage losses to the time of their sale for immediate consumption.

I have already referred to the fact that at this time in the Mid-Continent field, in which practically all of the gasoline for eastern markets comes, the prices are much higher than they were in that district last summer. To yield a reasonable profit next summer to the large distributors who are now purchasing this gasoline, they should have the present price, plus interest, plus cost of shrinkage and storage, which would show a higher price at point of consumption than that of last summer, but whether that may materialize or not is another matter, and is one of the uncertainties of the business.

Last Summer's Prices
Those refiners in the west who are getting their high prices now may, under stress, unload their next summer's output at such a low price as to seriously interfere with their present customers of this winter getting fair price from them. And then, should the history of this past year repeat itself in the summer time when the demand of the consumer is great and prices should be high, they may be far too low. When prices go back to normal next winter, the country will again demand to know why prices have gone up, the incident of low prices during the summer preceding having failed to attract their attention.

As I have indicated above, I cannot answer questions Nos. 10 and 11, as they require a discussion too lengthy for this letter. You may get some enlightenment with regard to them in "The Oil Industry's Answer" already referred to.

I can give no specific answer to question No. 12 unless it be directed to a case of specific profits. However, I am not averse to saying something on this question. The oil business is an extrahazardous one. The unusual profits of today are used to tide over the losses of tomorrow: not in the routine manner in other industries, but in sharp changes involving colossal amounts. Generally speaking, and particu-

Pear Tree at North Abington Bears White Blossom on Feb. 22



Pear Tree at North Abington Shows Blossom on Feb. 22.

Harbinger of Possibly Early Spring Found in Orchard of Harry D. Hughes

"If you don't fancy New England weather—wait a minute," advised a witty defender of the unlimited possibilities of this climate, who is quite astonishingly supported by the discovery on Feb. 22—George Washington's anniversary—of a pear tree with a white blossom in full bloom in North Abington.

This harbinger of a possibly early spring was found by Harry D. Hughes in his orchard. In surprise, he cut the sprig bearing it and carried it to the house, where Mrs. Hughes put it in a vase. To convince his Boston friends he brought the blossom with the twig with other buds swelling and green to the office of The Christian Science Monitor.

When questioned about this particular pear tree, he said it was about 10 years old, was fairly well sheltered on the south side of the house, but had received no special care. He did not know to what variety it belonged.

A horticultural expert when consulted for an explanation said that Japanese and Chinese witch-hazels were now blooming at Arnold Arboretum, but that so far as he knew the blossoming of a native pear tree at this season in New England was unheard of.

RUSSIA GRANTS OIL CONCESSIONS

British and French Interests Given "First Pick" of State Lands

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 26—After five weeks of negotiations an agreement has been concluded between the Rumaniian Government officials and representatives of the Steaua Romana Company regarding the allotment of Rumaniian state oil lands—this being the first allotment to take place since the passing of the new Rumaniian mining law. The Christian Science Monitor representative understands. The negotiations took place in Paris and the Steaua Romana (British) Company, and the Steaua Romana (Française) Cle, which represent the British and French interests in the company, the headquarters of which are in Bucharest, at the same time made an arrangement with a Rumaniian banking group regarding a loan advanced by them to enable the banking group to take up its shares in the Bucharest company.

It was agreed that the Steaua Romana Company of Bucharest should take over half the debt owed by the banking group in consideration of the latter giving up 17 per cent of the royalty to which it is entitled. The British and French interests went into the Bucharest company after the war, and the results of their operations are now seen in the Government's promise to give their company what is really the first pick of the Rumaniian state oil lands.

Last year was a record one for the Steaua Romana Company—the production increasing by 25 per cent 275,280 tons.

It was a provision of the mining law that companies taking up Rumaniian lands should be "Rumanianized"—that is, should have 60 per cent of their capital in Rumaniian hands, or 55 per cent if they agreed to subordinate the execution of the law with a certain period of time.

Big foreign oil interests, including Standard and the Royal Dutch Shell groups, refused to build up an important stock for the coming summer. The latter goes into the market and buys in competition with those who are conducting their business as he proposes to do. So far as these purchases are represented by stocks already manufactured and stored, there should be added to their cost interest charges and shrinkage losses to the time of their sale for immediate consumption.

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The French particularly are desirous of excluding Germany from their list of disarmed nations. They wish to stick to the word of the emperor in the peace treaty to leave the military committee of Versailles the duty of appreciating the report of the military control commission and to make recommendations concerning the measures to be imposed upon the Reich by the Conference of Ambassadors.

No date for the withdrawal from Cologne can, say the French; be fixed now. It must depend on the effective execution of the military clauses of the treaty. French opinion indeed would subordinate the execution of the Kurdish rebellion, whether in whole or in part, to the obtaining of an adequate guarantee of security.

The British cannot stand such an extension of the consequences of their act in remaining in Cologne.

British and French viewpoints are, however, coming closer together. Lord Crewe seemed to indicate that it was agreed that Germany should not participate in the preliminary discussions, but that German representatives may be admitted when a decision has been taken and will be expected to confine their observations to the execution of conditions elaborated by the Allies.

The two countries are anxious to reach an agreement through diplomatic channels before holding a formal meeting, and as much remains to be settled, the tendency is for further delay.

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Trotzky May Become Ambassador to Japan

By Special Cable

Moscow, Feb. 26

RUMORS persist that Leon Trotzky may be appointed Russian Ambassador to Japan, although official confirmation is still lacking. Should the rumors be substantiated the appointment would seem to offer Mr. Trotzky an agreeable escape from a position of political impotence inside Russia to which his recent decisive defeat and removal from the post of War Commissar seemed to condemn him.

The whole question of his appointment has been delayed because it is not clear whether Japan proposes to appoint an ambassador following ratification of the treaty, or temporarily to send a chargé d'affaires.

The Soviet Foreign Office is disinclined to accept the latter solution.

ANGORA STRIVES TO END REVOLT

Meanwhile Further Points Are Reported to Have Fallen Into Rebel Hands

By CRAWFORD PRICE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 26—After the gravity of the Kurdish revolt against the Turks increases, the important strategic position of Kharput was occupied on Tuesday. It is reported that Diarbekir, Dersim and Elazig have been captured, and that capture of Diarbekir is confirmed, that development is likely to considerably increase the Turks difficulties, for it was a Turkish army corps headquarters and lends color to the statements that certain regular forces have gone over to the Kurds. Sheik Said has posted a proclamation throughout Kurdistan, announcing the establishment of a Kurdish sovereign state with Selim Efendi, son of Abdul Hamid, as Sultan and Caliph.

Meantime the Angora Cabinet is prosecuting arrangements to suppress the outbreak. Airplanes are bombing rebel detachments and villages, pending large-scale operations which are not minimized in official reports. Optimistic calculations place the time necessary for the concentration of sufficient forces at three weeks.

Early Hints of Revolt
Not unnaturally, certain sections of the Turkish press impute the rebellion to British instigation. This obviously is ridiculous. In point of fact, a Kurdish success would seriously threaten the security of the Mosul frontier, which is the sole British occupation in that region. But it was a Turkish army corps headquarters and lends color to the statements that certain regular forces have gone over to the Kurds.

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REFINING COST JUMP PREDICTED BY OIL LEADER

(Continued from Page 1)

lately since the advent of the motor car, the industry has been but scratching the surface in the matter of production of crude. It has been taking out of the ground such oil as can be readily had with an expenditure that will meet the prices of today. It leaves behind large deposits of oil that will come forth when higher prices will meet the increased costs. The industry has met the increasing demand of the motorist by producing more barrels of crude and extracting from the barrel of crude a greater percentage of gasoline.

More gasoline could be produced through more expensive refining operations. This will materialize when better prices can be had, at which time the law of supply and demand will hold good, as now. I doubt whether the present-day prices of petroleum products are sufficiently large out of which can be set aside an adequate surplus with which to meet those more expensive problems that are bound to be met by the industry. If I am right in my views that the industry of today is not taking down a sufficient profit it will surely make this difference as against its taking down enough now; the financial weakness of the industry then will require higher prices that will serve the purpose of the surplus which we should now be building up.

I do not refer again to Question No. 13, as I believe it has been fully answered.

Boston Prices Quoted

As to 14, I have tried in this letter, as far as I possibly can, not to found my statements or theories upon my own statements of facts. I would rather you would get the latter from other sources, as I have no personal knowledge of the same. The statements for which you may take my word. The basis of my figures is to be found in the diagram on pages 72 and 73 of the Oil and Gas Journal of Jan. 29 last.

Tank wagon

Crude oil for gasoline

barrel at Boston

\$3.50 " 12c

1920 1.00 " 2c

1921 2.00 " 28

1922 2.00 " 28

1923 1.00 " 14

1924 1.75 " 20

You will see from the above that there is a tendency to low prices in 1920 and 1921, and a tendency to go down, but the changes in one are not proportional to the other. You will also observe that gasoline was lower in 1923, when crude was \$1 per barrel, than it was when crude was \$1 per barrel in 1921. Also that gasoline was lower when crude was \$2 per barrel in 1923 than it was when crude was \$2 a barrel in 1922.

Changes Not Proportional

An important reason why gasoline and crude prices do not follow a relative curve is that more than 90 per cent of the cost of a barrel of crude is not gasoline but other products which meet different price conditions than that of gasoline. They are largely of a by-product nature and change from year to year. The gasoline content of the barrel does and should in fairness to the refiner carry the

group.

Lynn Dog Winner

Boston lovers of dogs were gratified to see Champion Million Dollar Kid, owned by the Cristo Kennels at Lynn, come out victorious over the best in his breed. In the final non-sporting judgment he took second place to Champion Greencare Li Ping Tow, a remarkable chow from the Greencare Kennels in New York.

Much interest was manifested in the judgments of the working dog class which included Eskimos, Newfoundlanders, St. Bernards, pinschers and collies. First went to Prince Favorite V. D. Konington, owned by the Westphalians and White Gate kennels and the second in the group was a Cardigan Sylana, the great St. Bernard of Mrs. Lynn Burden.

Walter Channing's Norwegian Elkhounds from Dover were victorious in their class, with Balto, Grim of Liffell and Bladra of Liffell easily taking high place in their classes.

Gasoline Price Questionnaire

The recent increase in the price of gasoline, which is eastern New England, has gone from 16 cents to 25 cents a gallon in less than three months, has brought to The Christian Science Monitor many inquiries as to the reason. In view of this public interest, which has resulted in another of those frequently recurring movements for legislative investigation, and to obtain information directly from headquarters, 16 questions, which seem to sum up the popular considerations of the problem, have been submitted to the chief executives of number of oil companies—producers, refiners and distributors. Much interesting information dealing with phases of the question not generally understood is contained in the courteous replies which the Monitor will print from day to day. The questions follow:

1. Why does the price (gasoline) go up at a time when demand is lowest?
2. Who decides that the price shall advance? Is it one person or a group?
3. On what factors does the decision rest?
4. How does the decider reach his decision?
5. How is it that prices are generally so uniform?
6. Is it the demand why does the rise come when consumption is lowest?
7. If supply regulates the price why does the rise come when production is far in excess of demand?
8. If the rise is regulated by the reserve stocks, why is the present rise necessary when 1,179,503,185 gallons are in stock as reported on Dec. 31, 1924?
9. What is the reserve production of 19,000,000 barrels produced in 1924 compared with 1923 is true and used as a basis for the increase in price, how does the tremendous reserve stock figure in the price advance? That is, what should the reserve total?
10. How far was it necessary to sell a few million barrels figure in the price that there will be surplus stock on hand?
11. How much does capping of oil wells or slowing down production figure in this situation?
12. How is it economically and commercially possible to maintain rising prices when profits are reported as high as they are?
13. If there is competition, is it in buying and by producing or selling to the ultimate consumer at reduced prices to get business?
14. Is not the 56 per cent increase in retail price greater than the advance in crude oil, and why?

changes in the cost of producing and refining the whole barrel.

In attempting to show the relative trend of crude oil and gasoline, I have used Boston figures only for gasoline. Our organization retails gasoline at least 22 stations as far north as New Hampshire and south as far as Oklahoma and Texas where the crude is produced and largely refined, to the high prices in New England. We record the average of the realized price of crude oil with the State and State gasoline taxes deducted.

A chart of the curves of the average cost of crude and these realized price of gasoline shows a most remarkable exhibition of the music in hand, no doubt he may later have much more to convey to his listeners than he has at this time.

FOX TERRIER WINS DOG SHOW HONORS

Record Throng Sees Welwire Barrington Bridgroom

Brisk competition at the Eastern Dog Club Show in Mechanics Building last night, with several of the record-holding, remarkable aristocrats of the dog world, could not shake Welwire Barrington Bridgroom, the spectacular wire-haired fox terrier owned by Homer Gage, Jr., of Shrewsbury, Mass., from his place, won first in 1924, as best dog in the show. He met Blarney Brightlight, John G. Bates, Iris, and

Mr. Koussevitzky, at the invitation of Dr. Davidson, will conduct the performance of Brahms' "Requiem" to be given by the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society, with the assistance of members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Myra Hess, the English pianist, will give a second Boston recital in Jordan Hall on the afternoon of Saturday, April 4. This will be her final Boston appearance this season.

JAPAN-AMERICAN AMITY ON AGENDA

Foreign Policy Association to Meet Saturday

The policy which should guide the United States and Japan that continued harmonious relations may exist will be discussed from various points of view by four speakers, all of whom have been concerned in intimately with Japanese-American affairs, at the luncheon meeting of the Foreign Policy Association on Saturday.

Hirosi Salto, Japanese consultant in New York, who will closely represent the official attitude of his country, will be the leading speaker in the discussion of the general subject "Seventy Years of Japanese Relations with Japan—What Next?"

Others who will address the meeting are Frederick Moore, American adviser to the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, formerly European representative of numerous American newspapers and author of "The Balcan Trail," and "The Passage of Morocco"; Sidney Greenbaum of New York City, author of "The Pacific Triangle," and Kinosuke Adachi, American correspondent of the Tokyo Jiji and the Tokyo Nichi, and author of "Manchuria, A Survey."

André Gide, French author, to be discussed are the immigration issue, the comparative strengths of the countries' navies, and the possible participation of Japan in the proposed second Washington disarmament conference. Manley O. Hudson, Bemis professor of international law at Harvard University, will preside, and will permit questions from the floor following the addresses.

It was announced at the offices of the Foreign Policy Association today that nearly every reservation for the meeting had been taken, with the probability that more than 500 persons would attend Saturday's meeting.

Carnival Dog Honored

The final feature of general interest last night was the presentation of a silver trophy to Miss Carolyn, a dog of Chihuahua, whose sired dog Scaramouche, son of the great Chinook, was adjudged best type dog at the recent Meredith Carnival. Attendance records were broken at this year's show, officials say.

MUSIC

Alberto Sciarretti

Alberto Sciarretti, pianist, gave his first Boston recital last night in Jordan Hall before a small audience. He played the following program with the exception of the Chopin and

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me, and a strong tower for
me.

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Interest begins Mar. 1st

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Boston Florists to Hold Trade Exhibition at Horticultural Hall

Wholesalers and Retailers United in Free Display Lasting Three Days—Flowers Produced on Extensive Scale in Massachusetts

Tons of cut flowers come into Boston every weekday morning, summer and winter. The work of handling these flowers occupies a small army of men, and the investment represented runs well into the millions. Attention is being focused on these facts by the announcement of the first annual trade exhibition of the Boston florists, to be held in Horticultural Hall this week, opening on Friday and continuing until Sunday night.

This exhibition, which will be free, is being put on for a double purpose—to give the public an opportunity to see a remarkable display of cut blooms and to show the best methods for using flowers in the home. Each day there will be illustrated lectures on table decorations and the general arrangement of cut flowers. One of the big halls in Horticultural Hall Building will be used exclusively by the retailers of Greater Boston, and other hall will be given over to the wholesalers. And practically every kind of flower that is sold in the stores will be on exhibition in great numbers, including orchids, camellias, and lilies.

Huge Sums Expended

The business of growing and selling flowers has grown rapidly in the last few years. A quarter of a century ago commercial greenhouses were almost unknown. Now there are many acres of glass around Boston devoted wholly to the growing of choice blooms. It is estimated that Greater Boston's annual flower bill is more than \$4,000,000.

A large proportion of all the flowers sold in Boston pass through the wholesale flower market on Tremont Street. This market occupies the structure formerly known as the Cyclorama Building. The partitions have been removed, providing a circular room covering almost an acre of floor space, and lighted by an immense glass dome in the roof.

The market is filled with stalls and booths where the flowers are piled in quantities as they arrive from greenhouses all over New England. This is strictly a wholesale market, no flowers being sold at dealers obtain their supplies.

Boston's First Floral Market

The first flower market was started in 1892 in the basement of the old Horticultural Building at Tremont and Bromfield Streets. Later it was removed to the basement of the Park Street Church, where it remained for 13 years. Then it was transferred to Winthrop Square until it was moved to the present location in 1923. It is interesting to note that the market has had only one president in all the 33 years, W. C. Stickel of Lexington.

In spite of its rigorous climate, New England is well suited to the growing of greenhouse flowers. The New Englander seems to keep particularly well—when and great numbers of blooms are sent to Montreal, New Brunswick, Buffalo, New York, Philadelphia, and even as far west as Detroit.

Roses and carnations are the flowers most in favor. Southern New Hampshire seems to be particularly well adapted to rose growing. The second largest rose house in the world is located in Madbury. This house measures 1300 feet in length and another rose house almost as long is being erected beside it. There

are several immense rose houses in Revere, and others in Exeter, N. H., Brighton, Waltham, Natick and West Roxbury. Many roses also come to Boston from a mammoth range in Hadley owned by Alexander Mont-

gomery. Carnation houses are not as large on the whole as the rose houses, but there are more of them. There is nearly a single house in which 100,000 plants are growing, 100,000 blossoms being cut from them every month. New kinds are constantly being introduced. It is probable that many of the new varieties will be shown at the coming exhibition at Horticultural Hall.

There are three or four men in

CHANGE ASKED IN ALIEN LAW

Massachusetts Legislature Urged to Seek Revision by Congress

Memorialization of the Congress of the United States by the Massachusetts Legislature for the passage of legislation to eliminate the alleged discriminatory provisions of the present immigration law was urged

yesterday at the State House before the joint legislative committee on con-

stitutional law by Bernard Ginsburg,

representative from Dorchester; Al-

bert Terminiello, of La Notizia, Bos-

ton daily Italian newspaper; Augustus A. Casassa, former Senator of Revere; J. R. DeBellis, representa-

tive of the Sons of Italy, and Agent

Lauranno of the Italian Mazzini

Club of Boston.

In their addresses before the com-

mittee, of which Gaspar G. Bacon of Boston is Senate chairman, the speakers asserted that a nation-wide movement was being started with Massachusetts in the lead to cause amendment to the Johnson Immigration Law, so that the quota for immigration of Italians and Hebrews as well as other peoples of southern Europe be enlarged.

Editor Terminiello of La Notizia said that Judge Joseph T. Zottoli of the Dorchester Municipal Court, Elihu D. Stone, Assistant United States District Attorney, and Representative Ginsburg are organizing the movement, which, he said, they intended to spread throughout the country.

Representative Ginsburg pointed out that on ships and in the immigration stations in the United States today there are some 50,000 immigrants who have been refused admittance to this country by the au-

thorities on the score that the quotas from their countries to the United States have been filled.

"These people," said Mr. Ginsburg, "cannot land here and are unable to get back to their homes not having the money to pay their passage and having left their former countries for permanent residence here. It is a condition and not a theory that confronts this country today. I do not ask Massachusetts legislators to interfere with the federal legislators, but this is a time when something must be done for the credit of this country and for the sake of humanity."

The Representative said that the movement to bring all influence possible to bear upon the Congress for the alteration of the Johnson bill will be promoted from shore to shore and from the lake to the gulf and that nothing will stop it. He said that there was no attempt to alter the provisions of the law so far as it applies to the English-speaking peoples admitted under its provisions but that equal privileges as immigrants to the peoples of Southern Europe as to those from more northerly countries were asked.

The matter was taken under ad-

mission.

An injunction now bars the en-

trance of Mr. Borglum, Mr. Tucker, or their agents to the premises.

The models were destroyed within a few hours after Mr. Borglum had been dismissed by the directors of the association.

Sam H. Venable, owner of the mountain and a member of the executive committee of the association, attended the meeting but left before the vote for Mr. Borglum's dismissal was taken to accompany the sculptor and Mr. Tucker to the mountain to view the work.

The resolution set forth that the association under the contract "has paid the said Borglum personal compensation amounting to \$34,000, labor costs and other items, amounting to \$76,522, has provided him with equipment costing \$49,645, and has paid him personally outside of the contract \$24,973, making total payments by the association of \$185,145.

At the same meeting the com-

mittee passed a resolution stating that Lester P. Barlow of Cleve-

land has no authority to represent the association in any capacity.

Instances of alleged interference

with the work of the college by the state finance department before the resignation of Kenyon L. Butterfield as president were related by various speakers.

E. M. Lewis, president of the agricultural college, said that the trustees of the college did not know what power they possess and that he, the president, cannot make plans until after the trustees consult with the department of finance in the State House at Boston. He declared that such a state of affairs is handicapping the progress of the college.

Efficiently and economically per-

formed, the railroads of the country, Mr. Ashton asserted, probably were leading all other industries.



In What Was Known Formerly as the Cyclorama Building on Tremont Street, New England Greenhouses Daily Pour Great Streams of Blooms to Be Marketed by Boston Wholesalers.

AID TO NEW HAVEN RAILROAD PRAISED

New England May Well Be Proud, Says Official

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 26.—The action of the commercial, industrial and banking interests of New England in helping to re-finance their transportation machine—the New Haven Railroad—has given the country the most outstanding example of public co-operation with the carriers, R. H. Ashton, president of the American Railway Association, told the Rhode Island Bankers' Association last night.

"It is a record of which New England may well be proud," Mr. Ashton said, "and further indicates a

recognition of what is so plainly apparent, that the whole economic life, not only of New England but also of the Nation, is inextricably intertwined in the adequacy of the transportation afforded, and that this adequacy in turn depends in a large measure on the prosperity and support given by the people to the railroads."

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New Mill

TEACHERS FOR WORLD COURT, CLEAN PRESS

(Continued from Page 1)
satisfactory work in college and 25 per cent more whose success is doubtful.

"The college can do at least three things to improve the situation: First, it can face the question as to whether its objectives, standards, procedures, and policies are valid. The presumption has been that failures in college have been due to inefficient work in the lower schools.

Second, it can establish junior college courses analogous to the junior high school and study the problems of adjustment from a position intermediate between the high school and the senior college. It needs to get away from the dictum that the first two years of college is always a period of probation.

Third, and most important, it can dignify and enable the profession of teaching by giving recognition in position and salary to teachers of superior skill, personality, and character. The college has overrated the scholar and underrated the teacher. The teacher is the most important factor in education."

Common Sense and Force

The university's chief function is to supplement common sense by the revelation of forces which to common sense appear inexplicable. The view advanced by Dr. William L. Bryan, president of Indiana University, Dr. Bryan illustrated his contention by outlining certain facts which he believes the university should teach with regard to technical science, pure learning and potential forces.

The afternoon session was given over to speeches on art and music in the public schools, illustrated by songs, and concluding with a procession of children of the Cincinnati public schools bringing out the joy in youth, nature, practical arts, fine arts, literature and service.

The session was designed as an important factor in effective instruction by E. V. Griff, superintendent of Indianapolis schools, preceding a musical program by the Indianapolis teachers' chorus.

"The effectiveness of instruction in any subject depends more largely upon the qualifications and preparation of the teacher than upon any other one factor," he said. "For this reason any method of improving these qualifications is of interest. Adequate preparation in the so-called special subjects is difficult because the nature of the work varies so much in the different school systems. This necessitates part of the teacher's preparation being made in the system where she is at work."

Teachers' Chorus Outlined

"The teachers' chorus of Indianapolis is an agency for the improvement of teachers in service. It provides an efficient means for training the classroom teacher in chorus singing and conducting, and gives her the technique so essential to the carrying on of her daily music lesson with her pupils. It has had the effect of increasing the interest in music, improving the tone quality of the pupils and greatly enlarging their appreciation."

"In addition to these results it has provided the teachers with an enjoyable and inspiring hour which has proved to be recreational as well as educational. We regard the work of this chorus as a distinct contribution to the music education of our schools and our city."

"Lengthy argument or prolonged defense for the justification of music in the school curriculum is no longer necessary," said Ernest C. Hesser, director of music in the Indianapolis, Ind., public schools, this afternoon in an explanation of the teachers' chorus. "No well-educated administrator would dare say he did not know one tune from another or could not tell 'do' from 're.' That day has passed."

He added: "I see school music education must develop along two complementary lines: participation or singing, and appreciation or listening. I believe singing first, and children like to sing with great enthusiasm that there is sometimes a dear lack of difference in the ability for expression, but they like to sing, if given the right kind of songs."

With that great variety of songs and more songs in mind, our teachers' chorus in Indianapolis was organized and has functioned in no small way toward bringing about more beautiful and artistic singing throughout the school system. All of the song material used in our program today is for the high school chorus, and half of it is from the pens of American composers. We must make more use of American songs throughout our schools."

Developing Talent

To stimulate interest in both junior and senior high schools, and to develop those who show particular talent in singing, I think it is well sometimes to choose a trio, a sextet, a quartet or a double quartet from the chorus and allow them to perform. We do the same thing in our teachers' chorus."

Explaining of the numbers sung in the teachers' chorus and their adaptability for school use, were given by Mr. Hesser. Before the singing of the second group, Mr. Hesser called attention to the value of these particular songs for correlation with the geography and history lesson.

Describing the work of Prof. Franz Cizek of Vienna, Miss Antoinette Holzner of Edgewood School, Greenwich, Conn., said that children will spontaneously dance, sing, draw and model if they have freedom. She said:

"They work in this Vienna school, in many media, and most of the time without teacher in the room, never from a more or less ways from imagination and memory. Professor Cizek says that art teachers rule hamper imagination and self-expression by constantly suggesting to the children what they shall do and how they shall do it. The Viennese children express their own ideas in their own way, and because of their intense interest seem to leap over all sorts of technical obstacles. Educators in this country are watching this school with great interest, and American educators who have visited the school of Franz Cizek feel that his work may bring about a new era in the teaching of art to children."

Twenty-four schools are giving pro-

fessional courses in high schools at state expense and under state control to provide teachers for rural schools. H. E. Flynn of St. Paul told the rural education section today. Last year these training departments furnished one-fourth of the 90,000 rural teachers reported by that section.

He said that the rapid increase of these temporary training agencies is due to the fact that they give a sound training of one year and that they are so flexibly organized they can be located where there is a group of prospective teachers to train. In this way they make professional training inexpensive and compelling through bringing it to the very doors of a large number of students who have found it impossible to attend normal schools.

"The rural emergency continues to be the biggest educational problem in the country today. Of the 300,000 rural teachers of the Nation, one-third have had no professional training, one-half have not finished high school, while one-tenth or 30,000, have no more than completed the work of the first eight grades of the elementary schools.

Desire of the fact that the urgency for trained rural teachers continues practically unabated, normal schools have been unable hitherto to render more than a minimum of service to these schools. Their graduates have no more than supplied the demand for teachers.

Rural School Hardships

In rural schools caring for 35 per cent of the Nation's children, less than 2 per cent of the teachers are normal school graduates. Not is there great possibility that for many years to come these schools will be able to do much toward supplying rural teachers."

New York University gave its first annual banquet in connection with the department convention last evening, several hundred educators attending the banquet to show their which the university is putting on at this time. Mr. McAndrew complimented the college on being a pioneer in granting advanced degrees of master of education, on its classes given in the municipal building to train New York's municipal staff in city government, and its program of safety education.

John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, reviewed the history of the federal bureau, and other speakers included Thomas E. Finegan, president of the American Educational Service; Frederick C. Hicks, president of the University of Cincinnati; and John W. Withers, dean of New York University's School of Education.

Teachers' College of Columbia University had the largest of the university dinners last evening, 1000 guests attending the affair in the ball room of the Hotel Gibson.

A permanent organization of the Alumni of the Harvard University school of education was formed at the annual Harvard dinner last evening. Harvey S. Gruber of Lynn was elected president. The other officers being Dr. Abbie Tuller of Smith College, Ira Flinner of Boston, H. L. Lowrie of Waltham, R. L. West of Trenton.

SOUTH'S EDUCATIONAL PROBLEM CALLED SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 26 (Special)

"Adequate school facilities and properly trained teachers for Negroes is the greatest problem that confronts a southern county superintendent of schools," said P. F. Williams, county superintendent of schools, Coahoma County, Miss., at a meeting of the department of rural education this morning.

From an historical standpoint, this trend is evident. Every state shows the tendency. In some, the movement has been completed while in others all stages of the development may be observed.

This result is made certain by the very progress of civilization. This age of creative industry, this world-wide division of labor, more interdependence, closer contact with the world and more complex social problems, all demanding a larger unit to deal with the educational problem. In addition, this same problem has caused wealth to pile up in some places while it diminishes in others.

The opposing force is that so-called "spirit of liberty," which demands that each community be in control. This "local" meant a district for a one-room school, but as ease of intercommunication increased, this local district enlarged. When people once realized that they must be a township one was the battle well won. As educators it is our duty to conduct a continuous campaign of information and education. Rural education can be successfully carried on in districts that are organized on an efficient basis. When this is done the budget can be economically planned.

Mr. Williams gave details as follows:

The county training farm where academic, educational, farm management, agricultural, sewing, cooking and teacher training is given, has been completed. Five junior schools with teachers' home, trade buildings and school buildings are now completed. Twenty-five primary schools have been built and are being operated and are being operated. The remaining 60 schools will be completed over a period of three years. When it is definitely expected, sufficient trained teachers will be available from the training school to care for all.

The proper care for Negro children is being worked out, not according to any set rule or plan, but solely to meet local conditions. Now five per cent of the Negroes of Coahoma County are tenant farmers. Any of these under the system can give his children a primary and high school education. In addition to this he is being trained along industrial lines and for farm districts. This education is linked up with the academic education, and he is taught to make the land produce more bountifully, to be more thrifty, to be cleaner in thought and body and to respect the law of his forefathers.

We are definitely headed toward the county unit, or some modification of it, for school organization, administration, and supervision in the United States, said Supt. A. G. Yaw-

SERVICE CHANGE IS PROPOSED BY TELEPHONE FIRM

Commercial Manager Explains Why Certain Classes of Service Must Go

Further explanation of why the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company proposes to abandon certain classes of service such as the six-party, residence line, the flat rate two-party business telephone, the two-party measured business rates and the two and four-party coin boxes was given by Lambert N. Whitney, general commercial manager, at today's hearing before the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission on the company's petition for rate increases. Mr. Whitney also explained some of the classes of service to be substituted for those withdrawn.

Party line interference and the difficulty of finding people on the same street who wanted this kind of service were given as the reasons for discontinuing the six-party line, as certain circuits have to be run from a number of divergent points and "strapped together" at the main exchange. This said Mr. Whitney, results in a very inefficient use of the telephone plant.

The two-party and four-party flat rate for businesses were also withdrawn in certain groups of stations because of interference, it was explained.

Growth of Telephones

Two and four-party coin boxes were abandoned because of the small number in the class of service. A chart was introduced showing that only 243 out of 3746 stations, or 6.5 per cent, take this service.

Yesterday's testimony given by Mr. Whitney had to do largely with the metropolitan district. Today his figures dealt with the rate structure and rate levels in the other districts of the State. One chart showed that during the 14 years the present rates have been in effect population has increased 20 per cent and telephones 20 per cent. As in the case of the metropolitan district, growth of population and of telephones seems to have borne no direct relation. Some exchanges that showed a loss in population showed a gain in the number of telephones.

For this reason, the witness explained, the old grouping of cities, and towns was no longer a fair basis for rate making and in the new schedule some municipalities have been taken from their old groups and placed in one where the rates are higher, these rates being based on the number of telephones in the area.

Springfield and Worcester lead the State, outside of metropolitan Boston, in this respect with 33,000 to 34,000 telephones each, and are assigned to group one. Lynn, New

Bedford, Lowell, Brockton, Fall River, Lawrence, Haverhill, and Holyoke, with from 11,000 to 25,000 stations, follow. There are nine of such groups, the ninth including places having from one to 250 telephones. Peru is the smallest, with 16.

Rate Increase Noted

A chart showing present and proposed toll rates revealed a 5-cent increase in most of the station-to-station calls for distances up to about 80 miles, with the exception that there is no increase in the present 5-cent toll rates. The maximum increase in any station-to-station rate is 5 cents, but in the person-to-person toll rates there is a 10-cent increase. This is to be substituted for the 5-cent toll rates.

The witness explained that under the present schedule, subscribers located beyond two miles from the central office pay a mileage charge, in addition to their regular exchange rate. In some exchanges, subscribers located beyond one mile of the central office pay a mileage rate.

This charge is made on the basis that subscribers beyond the newly developed territory around a central office should pay more for their service than subscribers in a continuously developed territory.

The witness explained that under the present schedule, subscribers located beyond two miles from the central office pay a mileage charge, in addition to their regular exchange rate.

The two-party and four-party flat

Outlines Campaign



Photo by Marcus
MRS. FRANK DAY TUTTLE
Vice-President of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association.

LEAGUE ADVOCATE AIDS STATE GROUP

Non-Partisan Society Officer Spurs Membership Drive

Mrs. Frank Day Tuttle, vice-president of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, by her campaign committee today at the Copley-Place Hotel, recommended as means of reaching the pro-League sentiment of the United States, that the work be divided into three types of activity, namely, educational, political and what might be called social or, perhaps, spectacular, instancing the famous World Court Ball.

Mrs. Tuttle, who represented her organization at the fourth assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, is in Boston in the interest of the campaign which the organization is making, through its Massachusetts branch, to obtain 20,000 new members by March 1.

"The work of the Non-Partisan Association here," Mrs. Tuttle said, "will be much easier than it was for us, because you will be able to appeal to a sentiment already aroused, while in the pioneer work of the association it was necessary to instill this feeling to seek for opportunities to place our speakers and spread our literature."

"We find a great difference now in

in New York as is evidenced by the fact that whereas at our first meeting we had 1000 people for our speakers, this year the New York Board of Education asked for 10 speakers during January and February to place in their regular lecture courses on international co-operation, the World Court, and the League of Nations."

She explained how these speakers were trained. First she obtained a staff of 20 men experts on the different phases of international problems and set up a school in the chapel of Dr. William P. Merrill's Brick Church on Fifth Avenue for which persons who wished to be trained as speakers during January and February were glad to register at a fee of \$3 for the course.

The day classes went so well that night classes were soon installed with successful day pupils as leaders. Thus 100 well equipped speakers were soon ready to go out and push the League of Nations propaganda before all kinds of audiences.

HARDWARE CONVENTION CLOSES

Members of the New England Hardware Dealers' Association closed their thirty-second annual convention and exposition at Mechanics Building yesterday with the election of Joseph H. Williams, head of the Burdett & Williams Co., Boston, as president. Other officers named were Robert P. Adams, Worcester, and Henry Duncan.

PONZI FOUND GUILTY BY JURY

Charles Ponzi has been found guilty on 14 counts of larceny involving about \$9500 by a jury in the Suffolk Superior Court. Previously a jury disagreed, but the case was ordered to trial again. A few years ago he was sentenced to five years in jail in the United States District Court.

Judge Elbert H. Gary, another guest of honor, has announced his subject as "The Bench and Bar in Illinois." Judge Gary, now chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, was a law partner of Judge Hiram Cady.

John Hays Hammond, president of the Rocky Mountain Club and a close friend of Colonel Cody, who was a life member of the Rocky Mountain Club, is another invited guest of honor. Mr. Hammond has been asked to speak upon "Colonel Cody, the Westerner." Arthur B. Cody will speak upon "Boyhood Days in Naper-

ville."

This result is made certain by the very progress of civilization. This age of creative industry, this world-wide division of labor, more interdependence, closer contact with the world and more complex social problems, all demanding a larger unit to deal with the educational problem.

When this is done the budget can be economically planned.

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RADIO

Radio Plays Important Part in Air Mail Communication

The transcontinental carriage of postal matter by aircraft—the delivery of mail from New York to San Francisco in 33 hours—has introduced new communication problems. These, in a large measure, are taken care of by the 15 radiotelegraph stations, established at due intervals along the air-line route, operated by the United States Post Office Department. Weather reports and official orders from headquarters in the national capital are dispatched by radiotelegraph to the mail-carrying airplanes during its scheduled stop at each of these 15 points in the flight across the country.

These radiotelegraph stations are located in New York City, Washington, Bellefonte, Pa.; Cleveland and Bryan, O.; Maywood, near Chicago, Ill.; Iowa City, Ia.; Omaha and North Platte, Neb.; Cheyenne and Rock Springs, Wyo.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Elko and Reno, Nev., and San Francisco. Traffic to the latter point is handled by telegraph wire. A two-kilowatt arc transmitter and suitable radio-receiving instruments are in operation at the 15 points just mentioned. Each airplane carrying postal matter from New York to San Francisco makes brief stops at these places to unload and take on mail, and to get weather reports and other messages sent by radio.

This communication system, obviously, does not involve the equipment of the aircraft with radio transmitting and receiving instruments. That is, every time an air-mail transport receives a radio message the pilot necessarily has to land his flying craft at one of these 15 radiotelegraph stations. Night flying as a routine performance of the transcontinental air-mail service suggested the need of radio-equipped aircraft, both as a means of safety and reliability of navigation. Doubtless due to the conclusion that this was but a logical step, reports gained currency and still persist that the mail airplanes are provided with radio facilities. This is contrary to fact. Not a single flying machine used in the transcontinental air-mail service is equipped with radio apparatus.

Experimental Plane Tried

Experimentally, however, one of the airplanes employed in transporting postal matter across the continent was equipped with radiotelephone facilities, both for the transmission and reception of communications. These tests, negotiated jointly by the United States Post Office Department and the General Electric Company, were probably the most elaborate of the kind ever conducted. The results were surprising. At the Mill Division, indicating that under actual operating conditions a two-way voice communication could be carried on between aircraft and ground stations over a range exceeding 100 miles. Thus, the practicability of equipping flying machines of the Air Mail Division with radiotelephones was established, and if such a system of communication is adopted in the future the apparatus already designed and the results of experiments available will serve as a guide or basis for operations.

Radio engineers, in designing radio apparatus for use on air-mail craft, were confronted with certain limiting factors. For instance, the equipment thus installed must be easy to operate and the pilot should be enabled to manipulate the controls without interfering with his duties of navigating the flying machine. Radiotelephony instead of radiotelegraphy is adopted as the means of signaling since, ordinarily, aviation pilots have no knowledge of the international Morse telegraph code. Conservation of space and a reduction of the weight imposed upon such craft are factors requiring consideration.

This experimental unit differs from any radio installation heretofore used on aircraft, both with respect to mechanical construction and electrical characteristics. The vacuum tubes are mounted rigidly on the transmitter frame proper and spiral springs with leather holding straps offer protection against undue vibrations. A single adjustment—a varometer that may be locked in any position—is provided on the panel of the transmitter. Two electrical characteristics requisite to a successful radio installation on aircraft are provided, namely, the emission of a constant wavelength or frequency even though the trailing antenna may vary in length, due to swinging, and that the tuning of the transmitter may be readily accomplished without requiring great vigilance on the part of the pilot to avoid overloading of the electron tubes.

Types of Vacuum Tubes

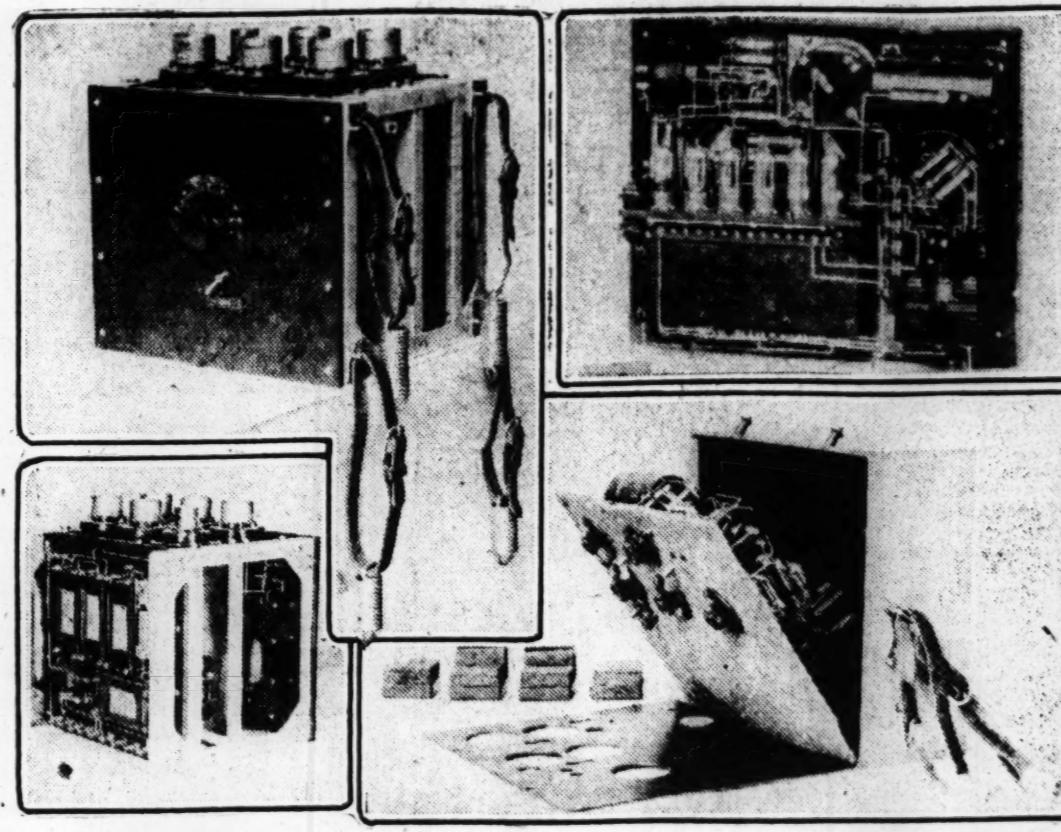
The vacuum tubes employed, with the exception of those used in the speech amplifier, are type UV-211. These will reasonably deliver 75 watts output as a power amplifier or oscillator. The electric consumption of the filament element of these electron tubes is 3.25 amperes at 10 volts. A type UV-210 vacuum tube is employed as a speech amplifier. This functions at 400 volts plate potential and requires 1.2 amperes at 7.5 volts for heating the filament element. The transmitting unit operates over a wavelength range of from 190 to 290 meters.

Not only is this transmitter different from those heretofore installed on aircraft, but the radio-receiving unit used in these experiments made a departure in several particulars. For instance, for the first time type UV-199 vacuum tubes, seven of them, were used in commercial aircraft service. The superheterodyne circuit was used. Flexible mountings, specially designed, and a felt lining for the box or cabinet, were provided in order to obviate microphonic noises. The radio-receiving range corresponded to that of the transmitting range, namely, on wavelengths between 190 and 290 meters.

During the flights the pilot easily turns on the current which lights the filament of the vacuum tubes, and then adjusts the antenna condenser and oscillator condenser for the loudest signal.

The trading antenna, common to radio installations on aircraft, is departed from in this design in order to overcome certain obstacles formerly encountered in feeding out and reeling up the several hundred feet of wire. A metal lining forms contact with the outgoing wire and is employed for connecting the antenna to the radio instruments. Former designs of trailing-wire antennas for flying craft caused the pilot trouble, especially in handling the reel and weight. In the present model his hand is from the reel, the wire was apt to unroll abruptly and snap off. In this recent design, an automatic toggle locks the reel un-

Set for Mail Plane Is Powerful



Government Engineers Have Designed and Built Radiophone Transmitter and Superheterodyne Type Receiver to Fit Restricted Space in Airplane. In the Above Group Picture the Upper and Lower Left Show the Transmitter, and the Upper and Lower Right Are the Receiver.

less a slight pressure is applied to the handle.

The dynamotor designed for air-mail service requires an input of 78 amperes at 12 volts, and it delivers 0.65 of an ampere at 100 volts. The dynamotor is driven by a permanent magnet dynamotor for supplying energy to the plate element of the transmitter was decided upon in the interest of reducing the weight of radio apparatus on airplanes to a minimum. During flights, the regular charging generator on the Liberty aviation engine would aid in keeping the battery charged. In the event of a forced landing of the airplane, the pilot can rig up a makeshift antenna and operate the transmitter from the battery for considerable periods.

Contemplating a time when aircraft will be equipped with radio instruments with unfailing regularity, this experimental installation took due regard of compact assembly of the equipment. The transmitting unit was placed to the rear of the pilot, under the control panel of the airplane. The radio control box was located underneath the pilot's seat, with the handle of the send-and-receive switch easily accessible. The reel of the trailing-wire antenna was put on the right-hand side of the cockpit, and directly below it was the reel of the lead-in antenna. The restricted space for radio instruments is suggested by the accompanying photographs showing the installation. Wires leading from the dynamotor and battery, located in the mail compartment forward, were extended along the outside of the fuselage into the cockpit of the pilot.

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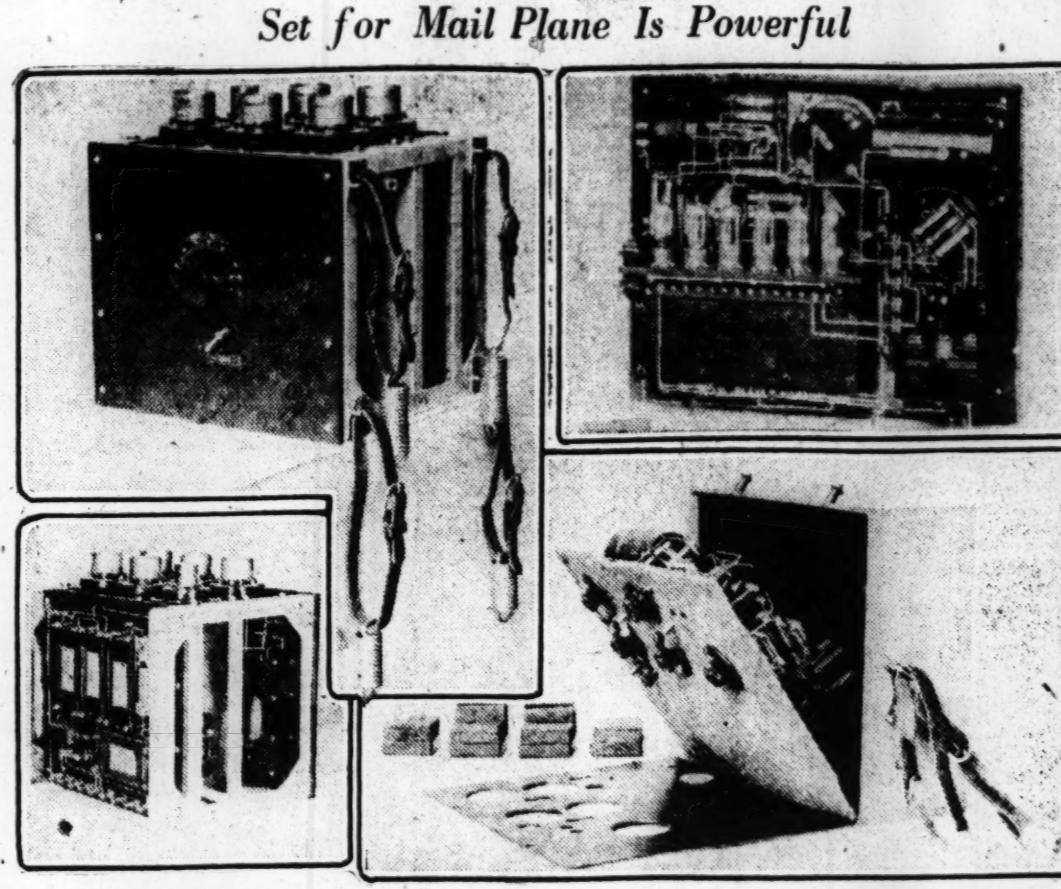
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Set for Mail Plane Is Powerful



less a slight pressure is applied to the handle.

The dynamotor designed for air-mail service requires an input of 78 amperes at 12 volts, and it delivers 0.65 of an ampere at 100 volts. The dynamotor is driven by a permanent magnet dynamotor for supplying energy to the plate element of the transmitter was decided upon in the interest of reducing the weight of radio apparatus on airplanes to a minimum. During flights, the regular charging generator on the Liberty aviation engine would aid in keeping the battery charged. In the event of a forced landing of the airplane, the pilot can rig up a makeshift antenna and operate the transmitter from the battery for considerable periods.

Contemplating a time when aircraft will be equipped with radio instruments with unfailing regularity, this experimental installation took due regard of compact assembly of the equipment. The transmitting unit was placed to the rear of the pilot, under the control panel of the airplane. The radio control box was located underneath the pilot's seat, with the handle of the send-and-receive switch easily accessible. The reel of the trailing-wire antenna was put on the right-hand side of the cockpit, and directly below it was the reel of the lead-in antenna. The restricted space for radio instruments is suggested by the accompanying photographs showing the installation. Wires leading from the dynamotor and battery, located in the mail compartment forward, were extended along the outside of the fuselage into the cockpit of the pilot.

The trading antenna, common to radio installations on aircraft, is departed from in this design in order to overcome certain obstacles formerly encountered in feeding out and reeling up the several hundred feet of wire. A metal lining forms contact with the outgoing wire and is employed for connecting the antenna to the radio instruments. Former designs of trailing-wire antennas for flying craft caused the pilot trouble, especially in handling the reel and weight. In the present model his hand is from the reel, the wire was apt to unroll abruptly and snap off. In this recent design, an automatic toggle locks the reel un-

9-Ottoman ensemble, "A Musical Trip in Turkey." 9:30—Program direct from the Imperially Theater. 1:30 p. m. to 1 a. m.—"Theatricals." 1:30 a. m.—"Opera Orchestra."

WJZ, Radio Corporation of America, New York City (454 Meters)

8:10 p. m.—"Air College," Prof. J. E. Woodward. 8:25—"Negro," Prof. J. E. Woodward. 8:30—"British Journalist," Prof. J. E. Woodward. 8:45—"British Journalist," Prof. J. E. Woodward. 8:50—"The Alten Trio," Prof. J. E. Woodward. 9:00—"Jewish Literature," Prof. J. E. Woodward. 9:15—"Jewish Literature," Prof. J. E. Woodward. 9:30—"Jacques Green and his Club Deauville Orchestra, with Clark's Hawaiian Club." 9:45—"Oleg Steck, songs."

WPG, Municipal Station, Atlantic City, N. J. (299.8 Meters)

Chicago lecture. 9:15—Scottish program by Sam Galbraith.

KSD, Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, Mo. (545.1 Meters)

5 p. m.—"Recitals by James R. Keyes, tenor; Paul Millington, pianist; 10 James, pianist."

KFXY, Westinghouse Electric Company, Hastings, Neb. (526 Meters)

5 p. m.—Program transmitted from WOAW's remote control studio in the May Seed and Nursery Company building, Shenandoah, Ia. 10:30—Frank W. Hodek Jr., and his Nightingale orchestra.

KWF, Morning Star, Portland, Ore. (455 Meters)

8 p. m.—The Oregon Concert orchestra.

KWV, Woodward of the World, Omaha, Neb. (526 Meters)

8:15 p. m.—Concert under the auspices of the Municipal City Board of Education in High School Auditorium. 9:15—"Helen Fauther, soprano; Hilda Reiter, coloratura soprano; Louis Gottschalk, violinist. 10—"Popular music organ by A. High." 10:15—"Auditorium," by Jean Wiener, assisted by Esther, 10:45—"Oleg Steck, songs."

WIP, Gimbel Bros., Philadelphia, Pa. (455 Meters)

8 p. m.—"Archie Tripp, Winfield Hanlon, soprano; C. A. Harwell, whistler; Mrs. Cyril Roche, soprano; Hawaiian Novelty Three; Waldemar Engberg, bass; piano trio." 9:15—"The Business Outlook for the Nation," talk by Hon. Simon D. Fras, United States Senator from Ohio. 9:30—"Talks on Current Events," by Mr. E. J. Cattell, of the Chamber of Commerce. 9:45—"Jewish Literature," Prof. J. E. Woodward. 10—"Jacques Green and his Club Deauville Orchestra, with Clark's Hawaiian Club."

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

A School for One

By NORAH SHEPPARD

Part II
WHERE have you been all afternoon?" old Mrs. Markham asked as Janet re-entered the house. And then in an outburst of confidence, Janet told her all about the new friend she had made.

"She is ever so clever—she knows all about foreign countries and how folks used to dress hundreds of years ago. Granny, couldn't I go to school again? I do want to learn all about—about things."

"But there ain't no school anywhere near here, child, and schoolin' costs a powerful lot when you have to go right away to get it. I know. Didn't Jason Hibben send his Martha to college. It cost him nigh on \$500."

Janet's heart sank. Five hundred dollars—an almost unheard-of sum.

"Your grandfather wants to do the right thing by you, but he doesn't hold with too much book-learnin', though I allow everyone should be able to read and write and figure. Now, you go wash up your dress. Here come the cows for milkin'."

The summer sped by. For Janet her Sunday afternoons were hours of unalloyed pleasure. Daphne also learned to look forward to them, and to the surprise and joy of her parents was often seen during the week intently studying either geography or history. Janet was such an eager questioner that Daphne had to prepare for the Sunday afternoon lessons. She did not realize at the time how much she herself was learning in her desire to impart knowledge to another.

Visitors at the Farm

One day early in September the Markhams received an unexpected visit from Daphne and her father. The latter wished to buy a piece of land on the lake shore for a permanent summer home, and the spot on which he had set his heart was a part of the Markham farm—a strip of land and bush running down to the water's edge. Old John Markham at first did not want to sell, and for long time held out against the tempting offer. But finally, after talking the matter over with his wife, he agreed to sell for \$500.

Meanwhile Janet and Daphne had wandered out into the yard.

"I shall be sorry to leave here; it has been a jolly summer. And I am going to miss you."

"I shall miss you too—ever so much. It has been just lovely having a friend who knows all about books."

"Well, you know, it is a funny thing, but studying isn't half such a bother as it used to be. I mean to work hard all this winter and next spring, and then try for my entrance again. When I told Mums and Daddy, they both seemed awfully pleased. That's Daddy now. I must go. I do hope your grandfather let him have that piece of land."

As Janet helped prepare the mid-day meal, her grandmother told her about the sale of the land. Five hundred dollars? Why, that was just what it had cost to send Martha Hibben to college. Janet's heart beat quickly as a thought leaped to her mind. Could it possibly be that the money was intended for her schooling? But she resolutely put the idea from her. There were so many other things for which the money might be used about the farm.

The subject, so far as she knew, was never discussed. Another month sped by, and then one day her grandfather, on returning from the village store, brought with him a letter and a parcel for her. With trembling fingers she untied the string, and moving the wrappings found inside

half a dozen books. Here were the lesson books her heart had craved. Now she was no longer dependent on the torn volumes in the attic. In addition to the school books were a couple of simple stories most likely to appeal to a girl of Janet's type. The letter, of course, was from Daphne, and contained a promise of others during the winter.

Daphne's Letters

This promise was faithfully kept, and each month Janet received a thick letter, telling her all about Daphne's progress at school and the parties to which she was invited during the holidays. Then one day early in the following summer came the letter which crowned all and filled Janet's heart with happiness for her friend's sake. "Congratulate me, Janet! I have passed my examinations. Mums and Dad are so delighted and of course I am just as glad as I can be. I told them if it had not been for you wanting to learn, I should never have taken the trouble to study during the holidays. So, you see, you really helped me to pass. We are off to Europe next month."

Janet read this letter to her grandmother, who always liked to hear about Daphne. "Well, now, I'm glad. And what she says about you is friendly and nice. Trying to help you, she helped herself. You often find it that way in life. You haven't been talking much about schoolin' lately. Aren't you still eager for it?"

The face which Janet turned to her grandmother would have been sufficient answer. "I want it more than anything else in the world!"

"Well, sooner or later we were going to tell you, and there is no reason why you shouldn't know now. Your grandfather and I have talked it over, and we have decided that you shall go to school this coming winter, at Dewsbury. Jason Hibben's married daughter will give you a home, and you can lend her a hand about the house and with the children after school hours and Saturdays. And then, if you work well at school, maybe your grandfather will stand for you going to college afterward. I'm not saying he will, but there's that \$500 he got for the land. He allows it came quite unexpected, and he's been thinking of spending it for something—and I can give a pretty good guess what that something is!"

Animal Land in East Africa

THE very best place to see wild animals in their own home is in the jungle, the forest, the open country. You would think so if you had enjoyed, like a good many London children, the cinema pictures which Captain Querry Kearton has taken of animals and birds at home in East Africa, the Congo, and on the borders of Abyssinia.

If you had seen Toto of the Congo, a young Chimpanzee, swinging from branch to branch in his own forest in the Congo, or helping himself to bananas from a plantation, you would be as Daddy now. I must go. I do hope your grandfather let him have that piece of land."

A Noah's Ark Scene

Captain Kearton calls his picture of brother and father and son driving the little oxen across Lake Naivasha a "drum." "A little back scene in Noah's Ark," because all the other animals

Little Girls have baby-dolls,
Little Boys have trains;

Boys have carts, Girls have prams
To trundle down the lanes;

Girls have frocks, Boys have suits,—
But I am pleased to see

That little Girls & little Boys
Share little Dogs like me!



The "Little House" Party

IF, SOME day, Mother thinks you may have a party you will find it fun to make a "Little House" party. It is easy to arrange, and you, yourself, may help to get ready for it.

Everyone who can handle a pencil can trace pictures, and everyone who can handle a pencil can also draw the simple outline of a small square house with a roof and a chimney, two windows and a door. Suppose you get your pencil and see how good a one you can make: one about an inch long and half an inch high will answer. Get a small piece of tracing paper and trace your outline. Use a soft pencil.

This tracing is to use in decorating your party invitation: a pretty soft blue paper or pink to be bought at the ten-cent store, and then you will have a busy happy afternoon tracing your house decoration on each sheet of the 10 or 12 sheets that go to your little guests. When the outline at the top and center of each sheet is drawn in pencil, take a good drawing-pencil and go over it in ink. Red ink on pink paper is suggestive of party fun.

The animals match the scenery so well in their coloring that it is difficult to see them in the distance. A crocodile looks like a piece of rock in the center of a lake, and the giraffes seem to have all the colors of their surroundings on their coats. Even the natives of the Congo fit in with the color scheme—except when they decorate themselves with ostrich feathers.

A Dancing Bird

Captain Kearton showed Jackson's dancing bird on the cinema. He danced so fast that you could almost set a tune to his jig! He is dancing because his wife is sitting on her nest and he wants to entertain her, and he dances so long on one spot that he wears away the grass.

Many other animals and birds may be seen round Lake Naivasha. Sometimes you can see an immense zebra about 30 feet long, and at certain times of the year pelicans come to the lake. Captain Kearton said that these fellows move about like soldiers on the parade ground, turning as one man to one side or another. Although Captain Kearton saw all kinds of birds at this lake, he never saw any fish and he won't.

"What did they do next?" asked Jimmie.

"They thought and thought. Edward wouldn't slide by himself, and Percy wouldn't slide by himself, and it was getting nearer and nearer school time. 'I've got it, Percy,' said Edward. 'I'll sit on this "Flyer" and you can sit on my head.' So Edward Elephant lifted Percy Pig up in his trunk, and Percy Pig settled himself firmly on Edward Elephant's head, and Edward Elephant gave a push with his feet, and away they went."

"I guess Edward wanted to show that sled to Percy," said Jimmie.

"It was his first thought," said Uncle Peter. "I should like to slide on my new sled," said Edward, "but not without Percy." So as soon as breakfast was over, and without even sitting down on his new sled one-half of a minute, Edward Elephant grasped the rope of his sled and started off to find Percy Pig so that they could try it together before school. There was a good hill near Percy Pig's house, and the snow storm was now over, so that Mr. Elephant had said it to Mrs. Elephant at breakfast:

Under the snowdrifts the blossoms are sleeping,
Dreaming their dreams of sunshine and June.

And Mrs. Elephant had said she supposed they were, but they had quite a while to dream yet. Percy Pig had just finished breakfast, so he and Ed-

ward took hold of the ropes of the "Flyer" together, and started for the hill.

"I guess Percy was glad Edward had a sled," said Jennie.

"He almost wept with joy," said Uncle Peter. "Well, they got to the top of the hill. Here we are," said Edward. "Now we'll both sit on my new sled and slide down together," said Edward Elephant as he sat down on the hill.

"We will go at once," said Jennie. "Just as soon as you've told us a story."

"Edward Elephant," said Uncle Peter, "had a new sled. You see there had been quite a snow storm. It had been snowing in the morning so that Mr. Elephant, who had quite a taste for poetry, had said to Mrs. Elephant at breakfast,

Lo, sifted through the winds that blow,
Down comes the soft and silent snow,

that would need his overshoes. It had snowed all day while Mr. Elephant was away at business, and when he came home that night he brought Edward a new sled. It was painted bright red with its name, "Flyer," in gold, and Mr. Elephant had found it very useful for he had brought home a number of packages on it."

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Current Events for Boys and Girls

Women in Congress

A WOMAN member, Mrs. Florence P. Kahn, has just been elected to the Sixty-Ninth Congress which will meet next December. She will be one of California's representatives. Mrs. Kahn succeeds her husband, who was elected last November, and she has defeated three rival men candidates. There will be other women in the Congress.

Miss Mary T. Norton, a representative from one of the districts of New Jersey, Mrs. Kahn calls herself a Republican, although she ran as an independent, while Mrs. Norton is a Democrat.

The present Congress has only one woman member, Mrs. Mae E. Nolan. She did not stand for re-election last November, and will therefore leave Congress on March 4.

Meanwhile, the women of England have been disappointed by the defeat in the House of Commons of the bill which was to give them political equality with men by allowing them the vote at the age of 21 instead of the present age of 30. An amendment was passed postponing reform of the franchise until later in the life of the present Parliament. For the women, it is only a question of time—for the bill must certainly pass some day—but it is not always easy to wait.

The Example of Denmark

Denmark is one of those small countries which stands as an object lesson to the rest of the world. She has made such strides in the caring for her children and the development of the country that at least one other small country, Ireland, shows signs of being eager to learn the secret of her success. This secret, according to the Danes themselves, lies in education, and especially in what are known as the people's high schools. One interesting point about these schools is mentioned in the Irish Department of Agriculture Journal where we read:

"A striking thing is the broad outlook and sympathy toward other countries which are combined with patriotism. Pupils attending these schools are not taught Danish history as such, but universal history as well. They do not, in this unique chain of high schools, revere Danish heroes only, but use as examples great men of other nations. They do not confine their singing to Danish songs."

Another Irishwoman, Miss Mar-

gery Cunningham, who is much interested in Denmark, has said:

"We may well give careful consideration to a country which can not only beat us at butter-making and in intensive farming (despite a poor climate and a soil which does not approach ours in fertility), but which can manage its 3,500,000 inhabitants with 25,000 men which can deal with unemployment nationally, which has eliminated poverty as we know it, which can organize its labor to 95 per cent., and which can seriously set about disarmament."

Naval Conferences

It is possible that an invitation to a second conference to discuss the limitation of navies may shortly be sent to other nations by the United States.

The first conference of this kind was called by the United States and held at Washington, D. C. from November 1921 to February 1922. Here a treaty was signed known as the Washington naval limitation treaty. The nations signing agreed to stop building big battleships for 10 years, to scrap or sink some already built, and to limit their capital ships to a 5-5-3 proportion. This means that if 5 is taken to represent the tonnage of the United States battleships, Great Britain's tonnage shall also be represented by 5, and Japan's by 3.

Since only three nations—the United States, Great Britain, and Japan—signed the treaty, and since it only concerned capital ships of 10,000 tons or more, the other countries which were invited did not come. The new conference would aim at limiting the number of cruisers, submarines, etc., and the question of submarines is a particularly important and burning one.

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the march sale of rugs begins monday

A striking sale event that people wait for each year—the annual B & B March Sale of Rugs. This year an especially full and representative showing of splendid rugs awaits you—at prices that justify buying now. The sale starts March the second.

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Our new "Elene" Hats from Paris have just been unpacked this week, and represent some of the smartest of the spring styles as worn in the great fashion center. Price \$15.00.

Other new hats from Paris, and from the finest American makers, are arriving every day in the Millinery Shop.

Fourth Floor
JOSEPH HORNE COMPANY
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SUNSET STORIES

Edward Elephant Has a New Sled

"IT IS quite a long time, Uncle Peter," said Jimmie. "Since you told us a story," said Jennie—

"About Percy Pig and Edward Elephant," said Jimmie.

"Why so it is," said Uncle Peter. "But it isn't a long time before you ought to be in bed."

"We will go at once," said Jennie. "Just as soon as you've told us a story."

"Edward Elephant," said Uncle Peter. "had a new sled. You see there had been quite a snow storm. It had been snowing in the morning so that Mr. Elephant, who had quite a taste for poetry, had said to Mrs. Elephant at breakfast,

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EDUCATIONAL

Special Services of Schools of Journalism

By NELSON ANTRIM CRAWFORD

President of the American Association of

Teachers of Journalism

THE work of none of the great

colleges and universities of the

United States is now confined to its own campus. Each of these institutions endeavors to be of use to the citizens generally, whether they are resident students or not. In the professional and technical fields in particular, work of this character has grown to vast proportions in recent years.

Although the teaching of journalism as such is confined practically to the last 20 years, the schools and departments of journalism have already developed numerous plans for special service to the newspapers and other publications of their states and regions. These vary widely in scope and character.

It is natural that teachers of journalism should turn to writing and editorial work as means of service. Much of the awakening interest in the profession of journalism on the part not only of those within the profession but of the general public is due to newspaper and magazine articles written by journalism teachers. Several institutions issue special publications for the newspaper men and women of their respective states. Among these are the Washington Newspaper, University of Washington; Oregon Exchanges, University of Oregon; the Ohio Newspaper, Ohio State University; the Kansas Editor, University of Kansas and the Service Sheet, New York State College of Agriculture. These papers supplement the national professional journals through the articles and news material of special local interest which they contain.

Many of the schools also issue bulletins containing the results of specialized investigation and other material of interest to members of the journalistic profession. These bulletins serve the editor in much the same way that the bulletins of the United States Department of Agriculture and of the various state experiment stations serve the farmer. For some of the journalism bulletins the demand has been so great that several printings were necessary.

Short Courses for Editors

Short courses for editors and publishers, lasting from three days to a week, were introduced about a dozen years ago. Certain of these, notably the Missouri Newspaper Week, have become nationally known, but the number of institutions maintaining such weeks has not increased materially. In some cases expense is a prohibitive factor. For a similar purpose many institutions offer a program of a day or two for editors, costing it not infrequently with a meeting of the state press association.

In some places the holding of a "home paper week," in which the attention of the people of the State is directed to the press as a public institution, has proved useful. Such a week was held in Kansas last December with excellent results. It was sponsored by the Kansas Press Association at the suggestion of agricultural college faculty members, who did much in connection with its observance.

Here and there a school particularly well equipped in mechanical facilities offers special courses in linotype operation or in other phases of the printing trade. Country publishers sometimes send young men from their shops to take such a course for a few weeks.

Most schools and departments of journalism maintain some sort of placement bureau for their graduates. This constitutes a service not only to the graduates themselves but to the newspapers and periodicals, which are thus enabled to obtain competent help on the basis of a clear understanding of just the qualifications of the persons they are employing. These young men and women, going into the profession with high ideals of ethical conduct and public service, are often of greater permanent usefulness to the press than their employers realize.

Instructor for Newspaper Men

In a few cases a school of journalism has been able to place an instructor at the service of the newspaper men of the State without expense to them. This is the practice of the University of Washington, where a definite allowance is made in the university budget for co-operative service. The man who does this work at Washington is manager of the state press association, and as such visits each newspaper at least once a year, gives suggestions, runs an employment bureau, issues a weekly bulletin to the press of the State, and engages in numerous other useful activities.

Not a little benefit comes to newspapers from the work of students as correspondents and as writers of special articles. They supply a mass of interesting and important information which would otherwise be secured with great difficulty, if at all. Much of this matter, especially in

the technical institutions, consists in the popularization of the results of experiment and research.

The development of high school newspapers in the last few years has offered another opportunity for service on the part of schools of journalism. Contests and conferences have been arranged. The most elaborate work in this field is done by the University of Wisconsin, under whose auspices the Central Interscholastic Press Association meets and holds

annual contests. The association has 845 members in 45 states.

Probably more important than any of these specific practical activities is the fostering by schools of journalism of higher and at the same time more realistic standards in the profession.

Working in co-operation with each other as they regularly do, the schools of journalism and the press make a more profound impression upon journalism than either would be able to make alone.

Study Projects for Monitor Readers

Upon what does the extensive use of aircraft in peace depend?

What should be the major uses of aircraft in peace?

What new theory in aircraft construction is advanced in a model to be built in Detroit?

In what way should the use of aircraft for defense overlap its use for commercial purposes?

Foreign exchanges recently showed a rapid rise in the value of the pound sterling and a sudden fall in the value of the franc. Why?

If the gradual return to normal conditions partly explains the improvement in British currency, how is the depreciation of the franc to be accounted for, in view of the apparent speedy recovery of France from the effects of war?

Two questions, based on matters of public interest recently printed in The Christian Science Monitor, are to be asked regularly in the above form on the Thursday Educational Page. The purpose of these questions will be to stimulate interest in a more critical reading of the Monitor—or the part of all its records. To present one question adapted to use as a problem-project by the upper secondary grades. To present one adapted to use by secondary schools and colleges. The Education Editor will appreciate letters of comment from readers.

American Folk College a Success

IN AN attractive colonial building overlooking the beautiful mountains and valley at Henryville, Pa., is Pocono People's College, the first folk school to be established in America and an institution planned for adults who have been denied the usual opportunities for higher education. It has just now completed its first year's work and is ready to announce the encouraging success of its initial efforts.

The college is co-educational and nonsectarian, and completes in three months its course in world literature, history, science, community life and recreation leadership. But the real graduate will continue to work even after in the plan of study which this first school has helped him to evolve. The institution is planned to give a basic conception of the great fields of human knowledge, to start the student working for self-culture and to train him as a community leader in order that he may best help those about him. Admission is not determined by elementary school credits, but by the recommendations of responsible citizens. Neither eight-grade nor high school diplomas are required.

Inspired by Denmark's Success

Inspired largely by the remarkable success of the people's colleges in Denmark, this new school aims "to awaken enthusiasm for the noble and beautiful and to impart a wider outlook on life and the world about us." It has shown the great need of such an institution in the United States where only 1 per cent of the people graduate from college and where nine out of ten are unable as children to finish high school. These nine out of every ten who do not graduate must face three or four years of high school work with the children before they may even enter the four-year college course. To this 90 per cent of the population shut out from higher education, a people's college, by humanizing and selecting the great fundamentals in knowledge, opens the door to a nobler life and a share in the great spiritual and intellectual heritage of mankind. Through a nearly human and inspiring method of teaching, education at Pocono College is given vital significance through the individual to the family and community.

A prime requirement is the individual method of teaching. Teachers are in close and sympathetic relation with their students. All meet on a basis of simple, earnest co-operation and democratic intercourse. The enrollment will be kept small enough so that this intimate contact between students and teachers will always be possible. The personal touch eliminates to a great degree the need for numerous rules and regulations which large numbers make necessary. The greatest freedom is encouraged in the discussion and planning for study and service at a Pocono College. Since it is evident that the best results are obtained through the active, voluntary cooperation of the students, a people's college strives to work with its classes rather than for them. It strives to realize in the daily life of the school the richest possible self-expression and growth.

Pocono College will eventually

plan to take as a maximum 200 students a year, 100 in a winter and 100 in a summer session. Says Mr.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

SCHOOL

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Foremost for 40 years. Magnificent new building. All courses. Enters any time. Satisfaction guaranteed. Get catalog.

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tensive course. Our experimental sessions have shown very definitely that we can hope to give a strong, inspiring educational background regardless of former schooling, when we have the right kind of teachers.

Pocono People's College, the Pocono Mountains, and surrounding communities indicate that we are moving in the right direction. The remarkable regeneration and advancement of community life in Denmark where the people's colleges have been the driving power behind the greatest social and economic rural advances in history show what we can hope for in America when we take hold of the problem of adult education."

The People's College is a social training ground. It gets hold of the leaders among the folk in a given community and is careful not to educate them away from real work but to send them back better qualified for their jobs and also trained for individual development and better conditions of living.

Back of these volunteer leaders the college stands ready to give help and encouragement. It is through these student workers in many localities as well as by direct contact with a given community that the school seeks to reach the great mass of people who lack college training and associations.

Institutional Method

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Camps

Camp Saginaw

For Boys 7 to 16 Years of Age

In the Maine Woods, in one of the Beautiful Belgrade Lakes.

Limited to 20 carefully selected boys, graduated, trained mature and experienced men. Fees \$100 per week, \$100 each boy. \$300 for the entire season. Booklet on request. Address 31 Elm Street, Springfield, Mass.

Camps

Camp Markham

(formerly Keetona) for boys, 7 to 18

Fifth season. In the Ozark Mountains, near Fayetteville, Arkansas.

All that is finest in camp facilities, camp life and training. Ideal location and surroundings. Illustrated booklet. Professor and Mrs. D. H. Markham, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

SANGAMON CAMPS

For Junior and Senior Boys

Burp Pond Pittsford, Vermont

"The Camp with the Pioneer Spirit."

In the heart of the Green Mountains, Pittsford, Vermont, a small camp which lives the life of a happy pioneer. \$300 for the entire season. Illustrated booklet. L. E. SMITH Pittsford.

Camps

Camp Leelanau

FOR BOYS

Lake Michigan, Glen Arbor, Mich.

Box 27, School 9:00-12:00 a. m. Swimming, Tennis, Canoeing, Hiking, Baseball

Afternoons. Write to Director, 1120 Bell Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Camps

CAMP THORPE for BOYS

CAMP

Foster right thinking and gives a glorious

summer to boys under 15 years.

Small camp, rustic buildings, Bunk-bunks, water sports, ponies, fishing. UNUSUAL CARE.

For catalog: Box M. Thorpe Academy, Lake Forest, Ill.

Camps

BRYN AFRON

Land o' Lakes, Roosevelt, Wisconsin

Eighth Season

Private Lake. Scattered sleeping Bungalows with hardwood floors. Craft Studio and Water Sports. Trails for Hiking and Biking. Staff of 20 College Women. Riding Staff. Booklets—LOTTA BROADBRIDGE, The Palmer.

Camps

CAMP ROPIOA

pronounced RO-PE-O-A

Expressing our standard of thought

Reflection

Of Perfection

1st Our Aim

on Long Lake, Harrison, Maine

GEORGE A. STANLEY, Director RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

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July—August

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Camps

ECOLE CHAMPLAIN

French Summer Camp

for Girls on Lake Champlain

July—August

150-acre farm with a mile of

wooded shore, numerous arches

and headlands, long and

water sports; special attention

given cuisine and general welfare;

native French associates and spe-

cially qualified cooking, entirely

natural direct methods. Send for

literature of this unique camp.

EDWARD D. COLLINS, Director

Middlebury, Vermont

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Practical, Attractive

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Architecture—Music—Theaters—Motion Pictures

Chicago Architectural Exhibition

Special from Monitor Bureau

TO THE thoughtful observer, an excellent opportunity for a comparative study of the arts is offered, quite unintentionally by the Art Institute at this present minute, for under its spacious and hospitable roof is housed an exhibition of architecture by the Chicago Architectural Exhibition League, the International exhibition of etchings by the Chicago Society of Etchers, and the annual exhibition of painting and sculpture by the Chicago Society of Artists.

Comparisons are supposed to be unpleasant if not odious; nevertheless the invitation is too strong to be resisted. Of the bad craftsmanship which is rife amongst the paintings in the exhibition just mentioned and in many others, and which masquerades as modernism, radicalism, post-impressionism, etc., little is to be found in the etchings, and none in the architecture. This is significant, for with much else that could be adduced, it can be shown that architecture alone has come forward in leaps and bounds during the last 30 years, and now has become first in America.

There are many explanations for the supremacy of architecture: the American national practical genius, the great ever-present opportunity, education; and the greatest of these is education.

While the fame or notoriety of such modern painters as Matisse, Von Gogh, Picasso, Renoir, has raised the very reasonable doubt in the minds of students if craftsmanship, the first product of education, is of any value at all, in fact, if it is not actually a detriment, there has been no such disrupting influence present in architecture.

Goodhue, Craftsman

This does not mean that radicalism has not appeared in architecture. The work of Bertram Goodhue, Louis Sullivan, Frank Lloyd Wright, and even in this late period of Goodhue himself, is radical, but it is always learned. It is always the work of the master craftsman.

So, if you will agree with me that the United States as a Nation is finding the noblest expression of its artistic emotions in architecture, we will go back to the exhibition.

If there had been exhibitions of architecture previous to 1850 and we could review them backward from century to century, we should soon discover that all the buildings of any one time were in the same style. For instance, at any time in the thousands of A. D. the style would have been Greek and then Roman Classic; in the 500 years following, which we call the Dark Ages, in the heavy round arched Romanesque; in the Middle Ages, between 1000 and 1500, the ecstatic soaring Gothic; from 1500 A. D. on to our own time, the Renaissance. An architectural exhibition in the American Colonies in 1700 would have shown only colonial buildings; in 1820 buildings with the Greek porticos of what we call the Classic Revival style.

But about the time of the Civil War, we would have noted a great change. You would find many hanging walls, walls building in at least two, possibly more styles. Incidentally they would have been very bad, for the period between 1850 and 1880 is a period of bad taste throughout America and Europe as well. It was the period of Dunderly whiskers, of wax flowers, of Mansard roofs, and it was the beginning of eclecticism. That is, for the first time in history the architect took his pick of several styles when face to face with his problem in design. However, this eclecticism has been constantly improving, slowly at first but from the time of the World's Fair with great strides. The advance has been in the use of the linear, great structural inventions of the skeleton steel frame in 1850 and reinforced concrete more recently have removed all ordinary limitations to the size and height of buildings, while the architects, through the great architectural schools, travel, and earnest effort, have continued to perfect themselves in the aesthetic side of their craft.

Free Eclecticism

We are therefore prepared to find in this thirty-eighth annual exhibition in Chicago accomplished craftsmanship and free eclecticism. The exhibition huddled amidst the gigantic models of Blackstone Hall is greatly handicapped. It really appears to better advantage in the pages profusely illustrated of the exhibition catalogue.

With the catalogues at least, is in a sense a memorial to Bertram Goodhue, a man his confreres regarded as the ideal architect. He had vision, courage, energy, originality, and rare personal talent. He, with Ralph Adams Cram, revolutionized ecclesiastical architecture in the United States and are almost the sole authors of a great

was not Johann Sebastian, but Carl

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BUFFALO

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THE thrill and wonder of it. You have the privilege of hearing one of the biggest events of the year—right in your own home, over your own radio. We have combination and radio sets—either Victrola or Brunswick models. Priced, \$170 up.

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For Spring—New Hand Bags
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A trim and smart Hand Bag is not amiss just now when to add a bright new touch to one's costume is so much to be desired. The prices are unusually moderate. There are included Wide Opening Bags, Envelope Purse, Under Arm Bags. Some have leather linings; others have moire.

The leathers are Beaver Calf, Cross Grain Cowhide, Long Grain Cowhide, Ettrasse, Vachette, Goat Skin, Pin Morocco. Colors: Black, Blue, Green, Purple, Brown, Red.

"HAULING HAY, CONNECTICUT"



From a Recent Painting by Edward C. Volkert. A Snow Scene of an Unusual Sort.

spiration in design, have especially interesting exhibits. Drawings made by him appear trip by trip by J. Geddes, winner of the Chicago Architectural Club traveling prize, and the brilliant Paris prize design, with its graceful modern steel tower, by Harry K. Bieg, another Chicago boy, are outstanding.

And so, as you walk about looking at photographs, plans, and perspectives, as you turn from residence to skyscraper and from factory to school and from factory to monument, close your eyes and think of the architecture of 50 years ago, and then open them wide in a vision of what it will be 50 years hence!

THOMAS E. TALLMADGE, F. A. I. A.

the Philadelphia Orchestra at this week's concerts in the splendid manner in which the organization has been playing since Mr. Stokowski's return from his midwinter vacation.

The performance of Prokofieff's work was its first in Philadelphia and one of the first performances of any orchestral work by this composer in this city. It is written to a somewhat detailed program but it is so "advanced" harmonically and melodically that the program is of little assistance in understanding the composition.

The composition from internal evidence was evidently written while Prokofieff was still under the influence of Debussy and Mousorgsky, as there is much in the score which indicates a study of these masters.

The score is compared with Dore's illustrations, and the score is found to be there is lacking the strength of line, the vividness of portraiture and the consistency in development which make the Dore works masterpieces.

Mere size, lavish use of material, fuss and fury do not make a work of art.

The composer spared no one, neither orchestra nor audience, and the players who were able to "double" scuttled around from place to place, adding their bit to the din. Everything possible was written in, even the wind machine.

Mr. Wetzel personally conducted the trip to the Inferno and seemed to be hardworking but undisturbed by what was going on. Evidently there were many in the audience who approved, judging from the applause—or perhaps they felt we were entertaining a guest.

A pleasurable closing number was the Litz, which Mr. Patterson has orchestrated ably and intelligent, repeat for the audience between the planes and other instruments. It is a never-failing delight to listen to the accompaniments with which Mr. Gabrilowitsch supports his soloists.

Philadelphia Orchestra
Gives Russian Program

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21 (Special Correspondence)—A Russian program, consisting of the Fifth Symphony of Tschakowsky, the Sylphide Suite by Sergei Prokofieff, one of the radical moderns, and the beautiful Preludes to Mousorgsky's "Khouwachina," was performed by

Victor Herbert. Mr. Gabrilowitsch made a short speech regarding Mr. Herbert's life and his influence on music in America and then explained that Mr. Kolar had desired not to conduct under the circumstances, and also requested that there be no applause at its close.

Mr. Kolar has written sincerely and with mastery of orchestration.

He is a modernist, but uses dissonance and holds the dissonances within bounds. His coloring has a good contrast in most cases and there was but one place where tinging down might be considered. It is toward the close, where the deep pedal tones of the organ, the bass clarinet and the tuba move up and down on an interval of the fifth for several measures. It would seem that the effect could be obtained with a more rancorous and no less force, if the clarinet were eliminated. Generally, the music is in the nature of a dirge, sadly thoughtful—but after a while a tender little Irish melody is introduced, which wanders in and out without weakening in the least the depth of meaning. Altogether, the composition is unquestionably good.

As usual, Maier and Patterson were eminently satisfactory. Their Bach

was not Johann Sebastian, but Carl

Stravinsky Conducts
the Chicago Orchestra

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 23—Music by Igor Stravinsky was the outstanding feature of the program presented by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra at its concerts, Feb. 20 and 21. The composer had been advertised to conduct his works and, such is the potent influence of Mr. Stravinsky's modernity, both concertos were sold out long before the day arrived for the music to be heard.

When Mr. Stravinsky arrived in New York last month he put himself on record to the effect that modern music was not to his taste. It was generally believed that this statement, coming from a superconnoisseur in art, was more humorous than cor-

rect. Yet in his Chicago program Mr. Stravinsky passed by the more conservative interpretation of artistic radicalism and devoted his scheme of art to works he had composed a decade and a half ago. There is nothing anarchistic in the Scherzo Fantastique nor in the music of "The Fire-Bird," and although the "Song of the Nightingale" is not what could be described as a conservative composition, it is far from being the species of art the Russian composer has been producing in his later man-

rect. In the pieces which have been named, Stravinsky worked hard—and it may be added that he worked well—to bring forth from the orchestra his complete message. If he did not cause the listeners to regret that he had not taken up conducting instead of composition as a career, he did at least prove to them that he knew what he wanted and that he knew equally how to obtain it. At the same time, both "Song of the Nightingale" and "The Fire-Bird" had made a more compelling effect when they had been led on previous occasions by Frederick Stock. This was due partly to the energy with which Stravinsky poked his baton through the interpretation of the works and which fastened attention on the man rather than on the music, and partly to the wider range of color which Mr. Stock had in his reading of the scores.

Mr. Stravinsky had the entire second division of the program to offer. In the first Mr. Stock offered the A. major symphony by Beethoven, which served as an admirable foil to that which came after; moreover, he and his men performed the symphony with beautiful skill and charm.

The Apollo Musical Club's per-

formance of "The Pathique" for piano and orchestra

and violin was a success.

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FARMERS WANT BRITISH BOYS

Hostility of South Australian Labor Called Due to Political Bias

ADELAIDE, S. Aust., Jan. 24 (Special Correspondence)—The scheme introduced by the Barwell Liberal Government and abandoned by the present Labor Ministry, under which 6000 farm apprentices were to be brought out from England, proved so successful that strong efforts are being made to have it revived without delay. Only 1444 lads, between the ages of 14 and 18, had arrived when the Liberals were defeated at the polls, and the Labor Party assumed office. But the farmers have been so impressed with the quality of the lads, for whom there is an urgent need throughout South Australia, that a special committee of the Legislative Council has made an exhaustive report of its operation.

This report has been adopted, and representations are being made to the Government to abandon its hostility, which is suspected of being purely political.

The Labor Party in Australia is opposed to general immigration, and prefers the nominated system, which, necessarily, is on a very restricted scale. The South Australian Labor Government subscribes to the policy laid down by the Federal Labor Council that there ought not to be any further admission of new settlers "until employment is obtained." The Liberals regard this as an amazing declaration, as they consider that many men are unemployed, and that a large number would be absorbed in avenues profitable to them if they would accept reasonable wages and ignore the domination of the unions and the instruction of the agitators.

JAIL INMATES BECOME FEWER

British Prisons Show Large Reduction in Convictions Under All Headings

Pay Too Low

One objection made by the Labor Government here to introducing these farm apprentices is that, hitherto, they have not been paid sufficient wages. The Liberals are in agreement on this point, and the parliamentary committee has recommended a higher schedule, and better conditions shown by experience to have been warranted.

Many of the farmers, who have engaged British apprentices, have been so impressed by their capability and character that they have paid higher wages, even as great as 50 per cent. As a result, some of the lads receive £100 and more in the bank. The committee questioned 100 of the boys, and found that they were quite contented, and confident that more from England would appreciate the life and opportunities in South Australia. The proportion of "unsuitable" has proved to be exceptionally low, and the evidence gathered by the committee has revealed that the farmers have made real companions of the lads, and admitted to the family circle.

Abundance of Land

The further argument of the Labor Party, that there will be no land available for the apprentices at the end of their term, has also been exposed—there will be plenty. Within 12 months 800,000 arable acres will be ready for settlement, and with modern methods of top-dressing pasture, hundreds of thousands of acres can now be profitably occupied.

The view of the community is that these lads are filling a great need in agricultural development, and are making fit good citizens.

War's Moral Injuries Passing

The commissioners believe that the mental and moral disorganization produced in many people by the war is passing away. General education and improved housing (even though not in the most difficult cases) are powerful forces which operate steadily to improve the social condition of the nation.

The completion of the bridge is a notable achievement in several respects. It will provide direct communication between the northern side of Sydney Harbor and Manly and Pitt water, and the opening of the structure will facilitate the movement of traffic which began about 43 years ago. The construction of the Middle Harbor Bridge, near Roseville, made the coast more easily accessible to residents of the far northern suburbs, but the Spit Bridge is a link in the direct route from the city to Manly, which will be completed when the Sydney Harbor Bridge is finished.

Municipality Pays Cost

The Spit Bridge is also notable by the fact that the cost of construction is being borne by the Manly municipality. The Manly council has been commanded for undertaking the work, which is really of national importance, and the action has been cited as a striking example of local government.

The agitation for a bridge continued from year to year, until last year the Manly council decided to assume the responsibility of a low-level structure, at a cost of approximately \$60,000. At the request of the council the Sydney Harbor Trust has carried out the work, which has been done expeditiously, the first pile having been driven in May last.

Sixty-Foot Section Opens

Commenting on short sentences, the commissioners repeat their opinion that they are not only useless, but detrimental to the prisoner and a hindrance to carrying out a proper scheme of training. Probation shows an advance, yet there are still backward courts and there were 212 lads and 123 girls under 21 who had no previous convictions out of a total of 2483 lads and 260 girls received into prison. The commissioners are emphatic in their opinion that prisons for adults are no place for the training of young prisoners under 21.

Wakefield Prison has been used for the first experiment in the training of the longer sentence local prisoners for which its good industrial shop make it suitable. The prisoners are divided into three classes, and for each of these classes a new system of stages has been devised and, with the exception of new entrants, all the inmates work as honor parties and the upper stages have their meals in association. The police keep special reports to the reconviction of any Wakefield prisoners. So far the records are promising.

The new convicts system continues to work successfully, and the men trusted for good conduct have not abused the trust placed in them. The commissioners are disappointed in the number of otherwise young men at Parkhurst and Dartmoor and once more urge that a separate establishment should be found for younger convicts where they would receive a strenuous training.

SOCIALISTS TO STAND ALONE

CHICAGO, Feb. 25—The Socialist Party convention here has voted to continue its organization and maintain the full integrity of the party, taking the stand that the refusal of the conference for progressive political action to join in forming a third party, left the way clear for a rejuvenation of the Socialist Party. It was voted unanimously to sever all relations with the conference and the Progressive Party.

The conclusions reached by the local body have been submitted to the Paris organization, it is stated, and through it to the League of Nations. The proposed international inquiry will be an attempt to reach an objective statement of the facts.

The efforts of the League of the Rights of Man, it is explained, are not suggested from any official quarter in Bulgaria.

INQUIRY MADE INTO BULGARIAN RISINGS

SOFIA, Feb. 7 (Special Correspondence)—The League of the Rights of Man, Bulgarian branch, is making an effort to bring about the appointment, with the co-operation of the League of Nations, of an international commission to investigate the circumstances which led to the destruction of life in the two recent uprisings in Bulgaria in June, 1923, and in the following September. The stories told of wanton violence in both uprisings have been carefully considered by the Bulgarian branch of the League of the Rights of Man.

The conclusions reached by the local body have been submitted to the Paris organization, it is stated, and through it to the League of Nations. The proposed international inquiry will be an attempt to reach an objective statement of the facts.

The efforts of the League of the Rights of Man, it is explained, are not suggested from any official quarter in Bulgaria.

HOLLAND MAY STOP STATE LOTTERIES

Bill Introduced in Parliament Finds Active Support

THE HAGUE, Feb. 5 (Special Correspondence)—A Bill has been introduced in Parliament with the object of gradually abolishing the state lottery. This was prompted by idealistic motives, as the lottery adds \$600,000 florins yearly to the Treasury, and about \$240,000. In 1905 the Conservative Government forbade any lottery in Holland, save those for charitable purposes, while Article 9 of the act organized the latter lottery under the auspices of the State.

The Minister of the Treasury now considers that the time has come for cancelling this Article 9. An immediate abolition, however, seems hard on the official administrators who earn a livelihood by this institution. To pension them would entail extra expenditure which is not justified under the present government's policy of retrenchment.

A gradual abolition system is therefore proposed. Whenever a seller of lottery shares is dismissed, or passes on, the number of shares will be diminished by the number this person used to sell. In this way a gradual cancellation will be obtained, until the number of shares will be only about 25 per cent of the original. When this point is reached, the institution will come to an end.

As the present Government has a large majority in both houses of Parliament, it is quite likely this bill will become an act before long.

FACTORY, REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—20-acre truck farm for allot. 2½ miles w. of Lakewood, Cleveland, O. Direct route from Hilliard Bridge to Eighth Street. 1000 ft. from bridge to farm. CRAWLEY, 1558 Roycroft Ave., Lakewood, O.

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FOR SALE—Imperial Valley, California; 1000 ft. from lake; 100 ft. from Clark St. ALLEN, 20 N. Broadway, Pasadena, Calif.

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DETROIT, 30 E. Randolph St.

DETROIT, DESK SPACE—Private office for secretary, etc.; no upward; mail-order exchange, 2424 East Market St., Akron, Ohio.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Among the many problems which are beginning to loom up above the horizon of the post-war world, none, perhaps, is more baffling than that of Morocco. In its fundamentals it is an old problem, for it relates to the question of the control of the entry into the Mediterranean Sea and of the passage between the North and South Atlantic. But it is today arising again with new features characteristic of the modern world.

The earlier phase of the Moroccan question began in 1904, when Great Britain and France, who had been long disputing about boundaries in northern and central Africa, agreed that each should have a free hand in her own sphere: Great Britain in Egypt, France in Morocco. This led to complications, both with Germany and with Spain. Germany demanded a share in Morocco, and Spain was in occupation of part of the coast. The German aspect of the question led first to the Algeciras Conference and finally to the Agadir crisis, when Germany was forced to abandon her claims in Morocco and to be content with a cession of territory in the Cameroons. The boundaries between the French and Spanish zones were settled by agreement in 1912. In the same year France definitely established her protectorate over Morocco, and in 1924 the last outstanding problem, the status of Tangier as an international port, was approved.

The new phase began with the withdrawal by Gen. Primo de Rivera, the Dictator of Spain, of the Spanish forces from the inland portions of the Spanish zone fronting on the Mediterranean. Spain has long been in difficulties there, and in truth the problem is not easy of solution. The Rif country is very mountainous, has no adequate means of communications, and is occupied by a very warlike Muhammadan people. Spain has never been able to make herself master of the whole country. She has therefore alternated between a policy of holding advanced posts well in the mountains, with the constant risk of heavy losses and occasional disasters, and a policy of leaving the tribes to themselves and of holding the littoral and trusting to time and indirect influences gradually civilizing her unruly neighbors.

It is still uncertain if General De Rivera's reversion to the second policy is going to be successful, for two reasons. The first is that the effect on Moroccan opinion of the withdrawal has yet to be seen. The second is that the present régime in Spain is manifestly unstable.

There is no doubt that there is an undercurrent of anxiety about the future, both in France and Great Britain. France is principally concerned because of the possible reactions of what is going on in the Spanish zone on her position in north Africa. France has been extremely successful hitherto in managing north Africa, and especially Morocco, largely thanks to the genius of General Lyautey. Her control has been based on a close understanding between herself and the native rulers, in the case of Morocco, with the Sultan Mulai Yusef. But the world today is a very different place from what it was before the Great War. Its peoples are full of nationalistic ideas, the result of the propaganda of the Allies during the war and of the Bolsheviks since. If Riffian success results in any form of vehement north African nationalist propaganda, France may find herself confronted with the same sort of complications as face Great Britain in India and Egypt, and America in the Philippines.

The larger international implications are of vital interest, not to France and Great Britain alone, but to many other powers. If there is any chance of the existing arrangement breaking down, whereby the control of the passages between the North and the South Atlantic and the Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea are divided between Spain, France, and Britain, what substitute system is to be put in its place? For it may be taken as an axiom that the nations will never allow any one power to dominate a fairway so important to them all. It is obvious, indeed, that the Moroccan problem is of far more importance than is generally realized. It may be that things will settle down there in peace for a time. But sooner or later issues are likely to arise from that region needing all the wisdom and self-control of the leading nations of the world to solve.

Twenty-five years ago a youthful immigrant from Sebastopol, with visions of opportunity and success which did not at once materialize, passed the inspection of the port authorities at New York and called himself an American. He has proved, since that day, that the opportunities he dreamed of do exist, and that he could by right appropriate to himself the title of citizenship to which he aspired. This immigrant, who was a mere youth when he disembarked, was a few days ago elected a vice-president of a New York bank which has a capital of \$60,000,000. He has been associated with that institution as a director for five years.

Now all this did not come about by mere chance. There was no place in this or any other bank awaiting Saul Singer, a stranger from the shores of the Black Sea, when he arrived in America. His only opportunity to earn a livelihood seemed to be, because of his lack of knowledge of the English language, the dreary sweatshop where so many of his country folk eked out a precarious existence. But he soon was able to command enough of the language of his adopted country to make himself heard and understood in his protest against the conditions under which the people employed in the garment industry were forced to work.

Mr. Singer's efforts in behalf of the members of the needle workers' craft have been recognized by two New York chief executives, Governor Miller and Governor Smith, by whom he

has been chosen as a state commissioner having to do with the compensation and welfare of employees. But it is in his successful effort to bring about co-operation between organized labor and the employers of labor that he has accomplished most. As a testimony to his fairness in the many cases in which he has acted as arbitrator, as well as to his humanitarian efforts in behalf of those unable to protect their individual rights, Labor leaders, representatives of manufacturers' associations, and men prominent in the civic and industrial life of both the city and State of New York will tender this former immigrant boy a complimentary dinner at a prominent hotel on March 24.

This tribute will not be paid because Saul Singer has become vice-president of a bank, nor yet because he is the principal owner of a \$15,000,000 factory building which lets the sun shine into the rooms where men and women toil. The testimony is to his unselfish sacrifices in behalf of humanity. His success is merely incidental. It is in fulfillment of what many recognize as an immutable law that he could not fail to prosper, because he has willingly given more than he expected to receive in return. This is not an isolated case. The operation of the rule is apparent elsewhere. That the examples are not more frequently seen is because the simple process is not more generally adopted.

President Coolidge has presented what must be admitted to be a logical and convincing plea in support of his theory that the present double burden of taxation upon inheritances is unreasonable and unjust. As is the habit of the President, he has apparently made no effort in this particular

instance to choose what might be regarded as the popular side of the argument. Indeed, it has seemed that the public has been inclined to regard favorably the enforcement of state and federal laws which have compelled heavy contributions to the revenue funds by the heirs and executors of those who possessed large estates. To the claim that such taxation is confiscatory, the answer has been that those inheriting the residue should count themselves fortunate even to receive what remains after the state has taken its share.

But it is not easy to defend the doubtful justice or equity of any law which imposes an unequal or double burden. The President makes it clear that the hardships imposed by the prevailing system cannot be defended, and that a way must be found to avoid such abuses in the future. It is argued in behalf of the reforms urged that in no other single instance has it been more clearly proved, as has been so often asserted, that the right to tax implies the power to destroy. If from one-fourth to one-third the gross value of an estate is confiscated under this system of double taxation, and this process is repeated once in twenty-five years, for instance, the original holdings are bound to be almost entirely dissipated. It is a specious argument that the rights of the public in an estate are equal to those of the immediate descendants of a testator. That smatters almost too much of Communism to be accepted as a democratic theory. "There are circumstances," the President observes, "where the aggregate of estate and inheritance taxes may exceed the value of the property left by the decedent. This is not usual, but we have come to point of estate and inheritance taxation, reaching as it does 40 per cent in the federal law, and perhaps higher in some states, where the total burden approaches confiscation."

Economists have estimated, even without including the inheritance or estate tax problem, that properties and business enterprises must be refinanced on an average of once in twenty-five years, or thereabouts. This rule is particularly applicable to agricultural lands and other properties not usually held under corporate control. But it applies generally to all properties. Where community estates are created by bequests or by operation of inheritance laws, usually one of the number of those holding jointly finds it necessary or advantageous to purchase the interests of the others. Thus there is placed upon many industries a recurring burden in the form of capital debts. This burden, when to it is added the practically confiscatory burden of double estate taxation at present authorized, cannot fail to cripple industry severely. It is in such cases that the right to tax actually implies the power to destroy.

Who that has lived in a large city, and learned something of the typical city tenement, has not pitied the families obliged to dwell in those cramped, unnatural abodes? And who has not wished that those rows and blocks of buildings might be intersected with lanes of light and air, and plots of green, where children might play and adults have some daily contact with earth's friendly verdure? That they should some day be so reconstructed has been both the hope and the prophecy of those who have recognized such conditions to be intolerable in an enlightened society.

Therefore the garden tenements now being introduced in New York City and its environs, though an innovation, are not a totally new idea, and are welcomed as the tangible realization of ideas long held by many persons who have wished to give them effect. Accordingly, the gratitude and commendation of many besides the tenants themselves will be extended to the thoughtful planners of these new, more ideal homes for city wage earners.

Architectural skill and modern sanitary and heating and lighting engineering have each made their indispensable contribution to insure the utmost advantage and benefit to the occupants of the new type of tenement. About half only of the ground space is covered by the considerably taller building, compared with 90 per cent allowable under the existing tenement house law—the rest being reserved for court-yards, with their playgrounds and walks. Thus

are provided abundant light and air for the interior of each carefully proportioned apartment, and the coveted plot of outdoor space where dwellers, especially the children, can enjoy greater freedom and safety when fair weather invites them abroad.

It is not too much to say that the garden tenement, added to the public recreation center, presents a promising remedy for city slums, and that with its fuller development those unwholesome districts will be transformed. There still remains, of course, much to be changed in the character of the dwellers before slum conditions can be practically abolished. Legislation can require improved building standards, but it cannot altogether save ignorant or degenerate tenants from themselves.

Plenty of light and fresh air and play spaces, however, as a part of every home, together with modern housekeeping and sanitary equipment, cannot but conduce to higher standards of domestic living, and so prepare the tenement dwellers for increasingly better things. By extension of the co-operative plan they may gradually acquire ownership of their apartment, and that in turn may be exchanged for an independent home. It is a long step from the slums to the suburbs, but the garden tenement would seem to promise to supplement the one and provide a stepping-stone to the other.

With the ending of the present Congress, American cartoonists will be compelled for the

Reforming Inheritance Tax Laws

The Cartoonists and the Congress

next ten months to seek other subjects for their pencils than the one which has served them so often when ideas have failed to come and when nothing that appealed to their notions of humor appeared in the day's news. For many years the industrious picturist of important daily happenings has had one unfailing subject which could be relied upon to fill up the space allotted to him—the allegedly incompetent Congress—which he proceeded to hold up for the scorn or amusement of his newspaper's readers.

In papers published in all regions of the United States the cartoon of a distinctly "low-brow" person of uncouth appearance, who is always opposing his narrow sectional views to the wise statesmanship of a great and good President, is familiar. Usually the President is pictured as the wielder of a "big stick," with which he is forcing a recalcitrant Congress to enact legislation decided upon at White House conferences. Seemingly ignorant of the fact that under the federal Constitution the legislative powers of the United States are wholly confided to the Congress, the legends attached to the cartoons demand that the foolish persons who have been elected by the sovereign people should abdicate their function, and become "rubber stamps" for the executive department of the Government.

The ideas, if they may be so described, behind a multitude of these cartoons, appear to be that while the American people as a whole can vote wisely in selecting their President, when it comes to voting for senators or representatives they select second-rate incompetents, who know so little of public affairs that they must be dragooned into enacting such measures as may be approved by the President, or indorsed by the newspapers.

Thus the failure of the Congress to enact the Mellon Tax Reduction Bill was made the occasion for countless cartoons ridiculing the old-fashioned senators and representatives who held to the antiquated notion that revenue measures must originate in the House instead of the Treasury Department, and that to the legislative, and not the executive, branch of the Government, was delegated the power to decide how taxes should be levied. When some millionaire philanthropist seeks a field for endowment with his surplus wealth, possibly he might find it advantageous to establish a School for Cartoonists, in which some elementary facts relating to the American constitutional system of government could profitably be taught.

Editorial Notes

Sir Esmé Howard, British Ambassador to the United States, showed himself possessed of true political vision when, in his address to the local branch of the English-Speaking Union at Louisville, Ky., he declared that the British Empire would not stand for any international agreement which might bring it into serious conflict with the United States. A firm and sympathetic understanding between America and Great Britain and her dominions, of such a nature as to render settlement by force of any disputes between them "unthinkable," would be the greatest step forward for the establishment of peace that has yet been taken, he assured his hearers. And he added that even peace in Europe would be purchased at too high a price if what was demanded involved the possibility of conflict between the two great English-speaking nations. "Those friends thou hast, and their adoption tried, grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel," was Polonius' advice to Laertes, and it is as true today as centuries ago.

John Fletcher, in *The Noble Gentleman*, written in the early years of the seventeenth century, assured his readers that

yet we know
That what was worn some twenty years ago
Comes into grace again.

It would appear, however, that the Legal Affairs Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature thinks differently, for the other day it reported out a bill repealing a law passed some years ago, under which any woman who wore a hatpin with a point protruding more than two inches into space could be arrested and fined up to \$100. Hatpin experts in the Legislature, it is said, declare that the hatpin is out of date and that, in this age of bobbed hair and poke bonnet, "the 5-and-10-cent stores hardly sell more than a dozen of them a year." Be that as it may, yet he would be a rash prophet who would give his word that in a few years from now this hatpin law might not constitute as valuable a feature of the legislative records of the State as it ever did.

The Rise of a Crimean Emigrant

Garden Tenements in the City

do exist, and that he could by right appropriate to himself the title of citizenship to which he aspired. This immigrant, who was a mere youth when he disembarked, was a few days ago elected a vice-president of a New York bank which has a capital of \$60,000,000. He has been associated with that institution as a director for five years.

Now all this did not come about by mere chance. There was no place in this or any other bank awaiting Saul Singer, a stranger from the shores of the Black Sea, when he arrived in America. His only opportunity to earn a livelihood seemed to be, because of his lack of knowledge of the English language, the dreary sweatshop where so many of his country folk eked out a precarious existence. But he soon was able to command enough of the language of his adopted country to make himself heard and understood in his protest against the conditions under which the people employed in the garment industry were forced to work.

Mr. Singer's efforts in behalf of the members of the needle workers' craft have been recognized by two New York chief executives, Governor Miller and Governor Smith, by whom he

"Charming Paris, Splendid Paris"

By AN AMERICAN TOURIST

The student who has inherited, or cultivated, a taste for the arts that make life attractive should not count on beginning his *Wanderjahre* at Paris. He will go no further, and that will perhaps be sad; very likely he will stay at the intended point of departure; for Paris he will find both native land and Nirvana to him. Those who come and hasten away feel nothing of the tone of the boulevards and experience nothing of the recondite phases of Parisian intellectual life: they are mere birds of passage retaining a memory of few weeks in history. Not so the lover of art and letters. For him the city's magnetic compulsion is enormous. He comes to it with gait, deporte, if he must, with sadness, and during his absence is ever afflicted with nostalgia.

In the Louvre, before some old magic of Claude Lorrain or in the company of Prince Bartolomeo or of some wonder wrought in Taormina marble or Egyptian porphyry, he feels that ardent attraction known of old to classic shrines and Mediterranean charms; he hears the flutes that made Mona Lisa smile, hears the syrinx and the horn of Pan; but he stuffs his ears and passes on. Where else besides Paris, he reasons, do you find the energy of the north wedded to southern graces, where else the capital of ideas and art? Are not "all the thoughts and experiences of the world etched and molded" here?

The Quartier Latin to which he instinctively turns is fortunately no longer the home of *la vie Bohème*, but it is still the students' quarter as it was in Abelard's and Giordano Bruno's day. And it is still dear to the heart of young France, because you cannot name a famous Frenchman who has not trod its criss-cross and curvilinear streets. You can hardly name a famous European artist who has not dwelt in one of them.

The ruinous old palaces of the beautiful *Quai Voltaire* recall Gabriel and must have housed I know not what rococo refinements. Near one end Voltaire was born, and near the other is the home of the French Academy. In the garret at No. 5 once lived a poor young officer named Napoleon, and at No. 9 Anatole France spent the days of his youth.

Along the *quai* flows the *Seine*, its waters the color of jade, and in its sinuosity reminding one of a tropical stream. Not far distant live Mirabeau, Racine, Chateaubriand, Madame de Staél, Wagner, Heine, Wilde, Delacroix, to recall only a few famous names. Along the other side of the river stretches the Renaissance palace of the Louvre, a vast and beautiful reliquary worthy of interior treasures.

My arrival at the Gare St. Lazare, one December evening, had much in common with that of other millions who have journeyed from outer darkness to the city of *éclat* and *clairocéne*. There was the first shock of finding one's French so improperly accented as to be incomprehensible to the *garçons* of the *gares*. One never enters a city so easily, so naturally, as old in golden chariot on an accented course; one is precipitated, really flung; so that one's first impression is confused because one's aesthetic gear is not working properly. Railway stations are wonderfully alike everywhere. Glimpses on a tropical night through taxicab windows have much in common among all securings metropolitan populations.

Luggage was deposited in a little hotel with a court yard, in a room decorated and furnished, it must be admitted, in early Pullman style. One's room in a Paris hotel for four dollars per week seems a surprising bargain. It includes electric light, hot and cold water, some heat, extraordinarily comfortable beds and enormous windows running up to the high ceiling. No doubt in the *vieux bon temps* this hotel was the residence of a grand seigneur.

Beside the modern steam radiator is an enameled and brazen French stove, built into the wall, the top serving as mantelpiece. Near the bottom is a door to the

official receptions which take place almost daily in the central aisle of the Tuilleries Garden at noon.

The picture thus obtained is beautifully composed; it is all bathed in a luminous mist, the Obelisk of Luxor in the center, and the *arcades* of the *tuilleries* on either side. Beyond the fog stretches the *Champs Elysées* toward the *Arc de Triomphe* of the *Étoile*. There are in Paris scores of such vistas that delight the heart and tranquillize the thought. It is only when one reads one's guidebook and recalls one's history that one is disturbed at a hint of something sinister in so much order. The year *quatre-vingt-treize* has forever stamped a grimace of malignity on the otherwise charming face of the city. However, the obelisk the *boulevard* erected their guillotine, and there are no more macabre sights in the world.

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The three famous Roman villas which were confiscated by the Italian Government during the war—Villa Falconieri, Villa Celimontana and Villa D'Este—have each been given over to a particular use. The Villa Celimontana, founded toward the close of the sixteenth century, which formerly belonged to the ducal family of Mattei di Giove and later to Baron Richard von Hoffmann, is to become the seat of the Royal Italian Geographical Society. The Villa D'Este at Tivoli will be turned into an Ethnographical Museum, while its gardens hitherto neglected will be properly cared for to enable them to show forth their former grandeur. The Villa Falconieri at Frascati, until the war the property of the German Emperor, has been presented to Gabriele D'Annunzio, Prince of Monte Nevoso, as a national gift.

The *Ente Nazionale delle Industrie Turistiche*, briefly known as the ENIT Agency, has issued its yearly report of the tourist traffic in Italy in 1923. The number of foreigners who visited Italy during the first year of Fascist rule is estimated at 700,000. This figure has been obtained from the number of tickets sold abroad to travelers reaching Italian stations or calling at Italian ports. It shows an increase of 100,000 over that of the two preceding years. The division of tourists according to nationality is also very interesting. There have been

113,000 British visitors, 88,000 United States Americans, 97,000 Germans, 61,000 Russians, 41,000 South Americans, 14,000 Russians and Poles, 112,000 Austrians, Czechs and Hungarians, and 174,000 of other nationalities. The average sum spent by each visitor in twenty days' stay is estimated at 3500 lire, thus making a total of no less than 2,450,000,000 lire. It is expected that the statistics of 1924 will show a fall in the tourist profits greatly to be de-

ferred.

The official receptions which take place almost daily in Rome will shortly be carried out by a commission representing Bolshevik industrialists. The journey has been organized by the Supreme Economic Committee of the Soviet, and Italy will be the first country to be visited by the Soviet industrialists. In the itinerary, Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia are also included. The principal object of the journey is to facilitate the resumption of trade between Russia and the principal industrial countries of Europe, while special attention will be given to the condition of metallurgical and mechanical developments.

The hotel keepers of Rome are greatly concerned at the scarcity of visitors in Rome. The habitus of the hotels seem to have totally forgotten that Rome is at its season and that the hotel proprietors are eagerly awaiting their customers. Half the hotels are empty, and some hint that the cause is that life in hotels has become too expensive. It is quite true that food prices have gone up amazingly, but the prices in hotels have only risen proportionately and are fairly moderate. The political situation may also have influenced travelers to